The New-York Times.

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OPERATIONS AGAINST RICHMOND.

Repulse of Our Gunboats Seven Miles Below the City.

ATTACK ON FORT DARLING.

A Portion of the Fleet Returned to Jamestown Island.

A Number of Men Killed and Wounded.

Explosion of the Great Gun on Board the Naugatuck.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 17.

The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department, (11 o'clock P. M.:)

WILLIAMSBURG, May 17.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The gunboats *Galena*, *Monitor*, *Aroostook*, *Naugatuck* and *Fort Royal*, were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, yesterday. A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in James River.

Lieut. Mecaw, commanding the *Fort Royal*, sent overland to me this morning for intelligence regarding the condition of the fleet below the island, and also to assist in burying the dead, which he brought down with him. Seventeen have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are a number of the wounded on board, including Lieut. Mecaw.

The 100-pound gun of the *Naugatuck* exploded on the first fire. (Signed)

DAVID CAMPBELL, Col. 5th Cavalry.

By authority G. B. McCLELLAN.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

The Advance from Williamsburgh—Feeling of the Soldiers—State of the Crops—Condition of the Rebellion—A Skirmish.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ROAD TO RICHMOND, 20 MILES FROM WILLIAMSBURGH, Sunday Night, May 11, 1862.

Last Friday morning the advance guard of the grand army took up the line of march from Williamsburgh to a point further up the Peninsula. The morning was a beautiful one, and before the sun gave us its first light Gen. Sumner's entire Division, with all its artillery, ammunition and baggage wagons, was this side of Fort Magruder, and all the successive fortifications of Williamsburgh. The army marched as one flushed with victory. It moved in solid strength, as if conscious that it possessed all needed resources to overcome whatever might oppose it. More than thirty miles of the embattled way of the grand battle through which they had just passed, and of which they were the heroes, and in the time of this observation it was easily perceived that the troops were filled with a measure of contempt for the rebel soldiery they had never known before. With the exception of a very few of the officers we captured as prisoners of war, no savvy a looking set of men were never seen. Starvation and misery were depicted on the faces of the rebel prisoners in a style rivaling the picture of Famine in the "Court of Death," while their worn and tattered clothes were only fit for the fatigue dress of a regiment of ragpickers. Our troops could not help contrasting their own appearance with that of their enemy, and thanking their good fortune that under the protection of the old flag they were able to enjoy a soldier's needed comforts and to gratify a soldier's pride in arms and in uniform. The day continued as the morning promised—clear and warm. A march of fourteen miles was easily performed, and for once in the history of the movements of the army of the Potomac the roads were in a state to permit the baggage-wagons to keep up. We passed by and through several beautiful farms, and across magnificent acres of wheat. While the farmers of New-England are just getting ready to sow their wheat, it is here in most of the fields a foot high and promising an abundant crop. Fields of rye and three hundred acres, all looking evenly and well, are common; but the fences are down, and cattle and horses are roaming through them at leisure. The rails, moss-covered and ancient, which have been their protection for a century, have cooked the steaks and boiled the coffee of many weary soldiers. Virginia, in assuming anew after peace is declared, will have a nice time of it in fencing herself in.

In passing up the Peninsula we find many deserted houses. Historians relate that during the Revolution, when the British soldiers passed, they entered dwellings, destroying the glass, crockery, furniture and paintings, and stealing, and carrying off without mercy, everything they could, and then making a bonfire of what was left. The people have been told that as our army advanced, the same scenes would be repeated. Instead of that, those who remain at home are agreeably surprised to find guards placed around each house near our encampments, and whatever of forage is taken is all receipted for. Our encampment for the first night was in large fields fringed with woods, and near brooks and springs. As soon as arms were stacked and knapsacks thrown off, officers and private alike, sought a grassy bed beneath some large tree.

"Hardtack and tightness fogy" was in order. Sleep was much more grateful than coffee, and had it not been for a speaker of interest on the ground, plentiful as leaves in Vallambrosa, the rest would have been splendid. Aside from the march, the day passed without any special event.

The next morning before daylight, the march was resumed, and after another splendid day we encamped for the night at this place. The Sabbath has been emphatically a day of rest, and the soldiers will be prepared for whatever duties may be upon them to-morrow. It does not do to push an army ahead too fast. You get too far away from your supplies. Rations are exhausted, and without rest and rations, soldiers soon become outnumbered.

At this point, Saturday morning, Gen. SUMNER, with one battalion of the Sixth Cavalry, had a skirmish with the rear guard of the enemy, said to be the Texas Rangers. We lost five killed and some fourteen wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. This skirmish affords a painful lesson to one of the character of a portion of the Southern army, and shows to what depths of inhuman wickedness men, or fiends, can descend. Prisoners taken by the rebels were afterward deliberately murdered and the fingers of our dead cut off to secure rings. We grow wiser every day. Forbearance may be a virtue equally with patience, but I shall not wonder that if hereafter there is less regard for the rebel soldiers' cry for mercy at the hands of our troops on the battle-field.

It seems evident from all that can be gathered of the enemy's movements that he is massing an immense force near Richmond, and that somewhere near there he will await our coming; but whether we are to go there or not is given more than I am permitted to say. The army is in fine condition and spirits, and ready to go anywhere and fight any number.

We are thirty-six miles from Richmond—much nearer than any portion of the army has been heretofore.

The Rebel Retreat a Necessity—Their Supplies Burning Since—Treatment of the Negroes—Search for Concealed Weapons.

CAMP AT WILLIAMSBURGH, VIA FORT MONROE, SEVENTH DIVISION, Monday, May 12, 1862.

Intercourse with the inhabitants still remaining in this ancient town develops the fact that the removal of the rebel forces from here, as well as Yorktown, was not only a military but a physical necessity. In less than three weeks, they would have exhausted all the supplies which they could command. The town, built on the bank in the interior as their rule extends in this State, has contributed its utmost measure to maintenance of the rebel army, and the prospect is only gloom, desolation and barrenness. The vast fields and gardens are promising but a harvest of bitter herbs and weeds.

The wheat-field in which we are encamped, of about 200 acres, is the first indication of preparatory husbandry that has been seen thus far on our peninsular route, and this is being fast destroyed by our horses and trampling feet. The display they made of their shipping on the York River was but an empty show to effect a favorable impression upon us, and the commissary stores left by them at Yorktown was a necessity forced upon them through a want of adequate transportation, and was far from being repeated at Williamsburgh. Unground corn was found in their haversacks and pockets after the battle, and no vestige remained of nutriment of any other sort. The inhabitants were compelled to secrete much of their provisions from the enemy long before they abandoned their strongholds, and these will soon disappear before the rapacity of the slave women and children left behind.

The inhabitants, most of those who had means, abandoned the place on the first intimation of the evacuation of Yorktown; and it was the intention of the rebels to burn the place, should the defenses at the front prove powerless to stay the advance of our army. But rapid and close pressure upon their rear frustrated the design, not, however, until the attempt was made. Three or four buildings were fired, but quickly extinguished by the negroes.

Five thousand negroes were said to have been marched through the town with their army, and the bareness of some of the leaders is almost too atrocious for belief. An aged negro told me, to-day, with hot tears coursing down his withered cheeks, that, in 1860, his master gave him and his family their freedom, and presented them with a small estate, sufficient to render them comfortable through life, with proper culture; but during the present year his homestead had been seized, and his wife and children, as well as himself, sold, separated and scattered, to contribute to the prosecution of this rebellion. Other facts are daily unfolding themselves to testimony that this is no isolated instance of the barbarity practiced by these chivalric rebels.

The few white females who resolutely remained behind behold with wonder the safety of their little worn-out town. They were promised a most delectable feast of indiscriminate cruelty, and outrage and destruction, in case we found our way hither. We were a horde of unprincipled interdemalizers, plundering, and burning, and destroying like a plague wherever our hands were laid. It was our purpose and for what we fought, and they are really astonished and disappointed that the prophecy is not realized. In vain we endeavor to convince them of their delusion. They retort with the implication that we dare not—that our Northern cities would be laid in ashes before the smoking ruins of this town should cease to burn.

No indignities whatever are offered the townspeople, and we hear of a few instances of returning reason and loyalty. But upon the whole, Williamsburgh is the most rabid secession neighborhood we have yet visited.

Deaths are occurring frequently among our wounded, and the mortality yet to ensue among them will yet be large. The weather is becoming hot during the day and cool at night. The hospitals selected for the sick and wounded are large, clean and airy, and the patients are doing as well as the nature of their complaints will allow. The wounded rebel prisoners receive the unremitting attention of the ladies here, who bring them many little delicacies and comforts.

Our Stars and Stripes float over William and Mary's College, but claim little attention from the inhabitants. The place is to be searched for concealed arms. It is supposed many are hid in the houses. Several rifles and muskets have been found in various quarters, and two cannon have been reclaimed from hiding places in the suburbs. Cannon balls, grape, canister and shell are found here and there, scattered about in the public buildings and other places. Cot-beds, for hospital use, abound here in great quantities, and the town seems to have been made a military depôt. Gun-carriages were also made here, a building having been erected for the purpose since the breaking out of the war. ARGUS.

A Day of Rest—A Review of the Week's Work—Gen. Sumner's Attack—Fifteen Miles of Richmond—Skirmishes on the Way.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOUNT PLEASANT FEMALE SEMINARY, NEAR BARHAMSVILLE, VA., SUNDAY NIGHT, May 11, 1862.

Our army, or so much of it as is under my observation in this vicinity, has been enjoying a day of rest after the labors of the week. They are fairly entitled to it, for they have endured much, and accomplished much, in the last seven days. How rapidly has history been preparing to our hands during that time, and we scarcely conscious of the real significance of the events in which we have been the actors. Each day has been an era; each hour an epoch; and if the coming seven days fulfill the promise of the last, this fortnight's record is to figure more largely in American annals than any other of the year.

Movements have, indeed, hastened so rapidly, that it has been impossible to give them with sufficient detail to secure clearness and accuracy of description, or to render equal justice to all for the share they have had in the week's work. Where the commanding General, in his dispatches, has failed in this, it was hardly to be expected that we letter-writers should be found faultless. There is a limit to the capacity of even an army correspondent, and the best of us have fallen far short of the demand upon us, since our army commenced its march from before Yorktown. We needed to be superior to the necessities of food and rest, and to be endowed with the more than human gift of omnipresence, properly to grasp and fitly to record the swiftly moving events of the period.

A review of what has been hastily written, shows that some have not been duly considered for the share they had in the important engagement of Monday, whose history cannot be correctly written without dealing more harshly, perhaps, than charity would warrant, with men whose worst crime is the lack of capacity equal to their position. Much as was accomplished that day, the results fell far short of what had been possible with more of promptness and decision where it was most needed. An earlier arrival of Gen. McCLELLAN would have settled the fate of the day in season to have enabled our army to have followed up their victory that night, instead of waking to find the enemy gone in the morning. But his coming at last was fortunate, and the promptness with which he comprehended the condition of affairs, and made his dispositions accordingly, was sure evidence of good generalship.

But it was not possible for him in a moment to learn all that had been done that day, and hence it is that his first hasty dispatches fail to cover sufficient ground to give general satisfaction. That was a noble charge of HAWKES's, and doubtless secured the key of the enemy's position, but it should not be forgotten that it was not until he was reinforced by the first brigade of Gen. CASEY's Division, under Gen. PECK, that he found himself sufficiently strong to drive the enemy finally from his works. Nor should the day's work of HOOKER, PARKE and others on the left have been passed by with scarcely a reference. The list of killed and wounded will show how desperate was the struggle there.

But the false statements of Monday's action that have appeared before this will remove much of the dissatisfaction created here by the first hasty dispatches, in regard to the battle of Williamsburgh, which have just returned to us. So I dismiss the subject, for events move too hastily to give us time to linger.

The report comes to-day that Gen. SUMNER, with his forces, is within fifteen miles of Richmond—or seven miles, according to another statement. Besides a force of cavalry, he has a battalion of light horse artillery and two of the best infantry regiments in the army—the Second Rhode Island, Col. P. WHIPPLE, and the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, Col. BALLARD. Gen. SUMNER commenced this expedition, which has been pressing hard upon the rear of the retreating rebels, keeping up a perpetual fire of skirmishers all along the way.

One fight occurred on Thursday night, at Richmondville, near here, and six miles from West Point, on the road from Williamsburgh. Six of our men were murdered in this affair; the enemy's loss is not to be ascertained. On Friday, two of Gen. SUMNER's men were killed, and three or four wounded, in another affair a little further on the road. As a single shell from our battery is known to have killed a rebel Colonel, Major and fourteen privates, and twenty-nine dead Confederates were left upon the field, the enemy's loss may be reasonably judged to have been much greater. They took two of our cavalry prisoners during the engagement, and finding themselves hard pressed afterward, tied them to a tree, and deliberately shot them. So I learn at the headquarters of Gen. KEYES, in whose command the infantry portion of the force belongs. I hear of still a third skirmish between Kent and Cumberland, on Saturday, of which no particulars have yet come to hand.

At last accounts, Gen. SUMNER was near Cumberland, and it is supposed that he has occupied that place before this. PIERREPONT.

THE FIGHT AT WEST POINT.

The following extracts from a private letter give additional particulars of the fight at West Point:

"I have not heard from you for some time, though I receive the papers irregularly. While in Yorktown, we could purchase them for ten cents a copy. Even at that price, it was hardly safe for one of the readers (mounted on a mule,) to pass through our camp, for he would be quickly surrounded, and almost torn to pieces, so eager were our soldiers to get the news, and see what is said of them by the New-York Press.

You will see in the paper that our division was not engaged at Williamsburgh, as it remained in reserve at Yorktown until Thursday, when we embarked on board a steamer to join Gen. FRANKLIN's Division at West Point, the whole to be under command of Gen. FRANCIS PORTER, Gen. MEAGHER being in command of our division.

We spent nearly twenty-four hours very pleasantly on board the steamboat (one of the California line;) had a good supper and a comfortable night, with the luxury of a mattress and feather pillow; and upon rising in the morning, found we had reached our destination, viz.: West Point. After breakfast, we disembarked in pontoon boats. Found the land low and swampy, and had some difficulty in approaching the shore on account of the shallowness of the water.

We were a day too late to participate in an affair of FRANKLIN's Division. The enemy, the day before, had made his appearance in considerable force, and made a desperate attempt to open a retreat by cutting his way through our forces, or driving them into the river, so as to cross over to White House—a point on the Pamunkey River—from whence they could take the case for Richmond. After a desperate engagement, one of our regiments (the Thirty-first, the same which was with us in the Park Barracks,) were cut up very badly. We saw about thirty of our dead men laying unburied in a barn, a short distance from the water, one of them a Captain in the Thirty-first, I remember very well.

Here the rebels were guilty of barbarous atrocities. Many of the dead had their throats cut, and presented a horrible spectacle. One man was brought in who had had *his eyes picked out by their bayonets*. In short, they evinced the most unrelenting fury on finding this way of retreat cut off to them. Our troops eventually drove them back with considerable slaughter, and they sought some other road of escape.

* * * * * *

P. S.—I have just heard some further particulars of the fight here. One company of the Thirty-first was entirely cut off, a flank company. It seems the Colonel of the Thirty-first, anxious to bring his regiment into action, advanced boldly into the woods, neglecting to throw out skirmishers. The rebels kept themselves concealed until they were within a few paces, then rose up and gave them a volley with deadly effect. One of the flank companies became separated from the rest of the regiment in the difficult ground, and found they were engaged with negroes, who called upon them to surrender, but the Captain said "he would be d—d if he would surrender to niggers." The men, getting fast in the swamp, got out of almost to a man. Numbers of them were found with their throats cut, and some had their eyes picked out. One was found tied to a tree. But enough of these horrors—I must conclude."

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND AND NORFOLK.

From the Baltimore Clipper, of Saturday.

By the arrival of a gentleman yesterday from Norfolk, Va., we learn several facts of interest to the public. He states that the grand army of Gen. McCLELLAN is slowly but surely making its way to Richmond, and before another Sunday rolls around, the brave Union soldiers will have full possession of the rebel Capital.

The rebels are destroying everything that they cannot carry away, and are evacuating Richmond with all possible dispatch. So confident are the residents of Richmond of the Federal soldiers assuming possession of the city, that several desperate street fights have occurred, caused by Union men expressing their joy at the expectation of a speedy release from tyranny.

The city for the past week has been in a fearful condition; men are knocked down in open day with billies, ladies are assaulted; in fact, our informant likened the state of things to pandemonium.

The main body of the rebels disputing the passage of Gen. McCLELLAN are skulking away, first destroying the bridges on the route to Richmond. We suppose that the next information received of the chivalry, they will be encamped in a swamp somewhere in South Carolina.

The residents of Richmond are momentarily expecting the arrival of our gunboats at their city. It was rumored in Richmond that the river was full of infernal machines, which are to blow sky-high our fleet. It is also said that several Union men have been imprisoned for attempting to destroy a number of the torpedoes.

Affairs in Norfolk are beginning to assume a cheerful aspect, as represented by our informant. It must, indeed, be pleasant to listen to the Union men there; they have had their necks under the iron heel for upward of a year, and now that they are freemen, they would joyfully join the ranks of our army, if an opportunity presented itself.

Business is reviving, and Main-street begins to wear its usual business appearance. The ladies, who kept themselves housed during the occupancy of the city by the rebel soldiers, now promenade the streets, with all the gayety possible. Instances, however, occur where the dear creatures will turn up their pugnoses at the Federal soldiers. No notice is taken of these insults, and it is amusing sometimes to witness with what a swing the females betake themselves off.

The Judgeship of the Seventh District.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 17.

The Judgeship of the Supreme Court, Seventh District, made vacant by the death of Judge KING, it is understood, was tendered to JAMES C. SMITH and HENRY R. WALLACE, both of whom declined. It is understood that Senator FOLGER, of Geneva, and Judges WOODS and WRIGHT, of Auburn, are named as candidates.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Pensacola Evacuated by the Rebels.

ACCOUNTS IN THE MEMPHIS PAPERS.

The Evacuation of Yorktown and Norfolk Strategical Movements.

Condition of the Rebel Army at Corinth.

Reports of Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 17.

The steamer *Diligent*, from Hickman, brought up a second load of refugees from Memphis and other points South, to-day. All tell the same story of hardships endured in traveling on foot through the woods and swamps, and subsisting on such provisions as could be carried in their pockets. The party is almost entirely composed of men in the prime of life. They bring Memphis papers of the 13th.

We learn from the telegraphic columns of these papers that Pensacola was evacuated on the 12th. On the morning of that day the batteries of Santa Rosa Island, together with the fleet, commenced shelling the works, but no response was made. After a short but vigorous cannonade, a flag of truce was sent ashore to discover the cause. No enemy whatever was found. The National troops were to take possession the following day. No mention is made of the direction taken by the rebels.

Memphis papers contain accounts of the late naval engagement, and deny the loss of any boats, though they confess that the fleet was badly cut up.

The evacuation of Yorktown and Norfolk are pronounced strategetical movements, by no means indicating a rebel defeat. Williamsburgh is claimed as a rebel victory. According to their accounts the Yankees were repulsed with great loss.

Refugees say that officers from Corinth, who are frequently in Memphis, complain bitterly of the loss the Southern cause sustained by the delay of Gen. BRAGG in making an attack upon them. BEAUREGARD has been ready for a month, but BRAGG was not ready for him. He has received all the reinforcements that it is possible for him to procure, excepting raw levies, while sickness rages throughout his camp to an alarming extent.

BEAUREGARD has placed an imperative embargo on letter writing from his camp. No soldier is permitted to send any written communication to his friends.

The Union people in Memphis, are counted nearly distracted at the delay of our fleet. Many in anticipation of their arrival, have been convinced to the existence of Union sentiments, which get them into serious trouble.

It is asserted that the fleet will have no difficulty after passing Fort Wright and the rebel fleet.

The whole country for one hundred miles below Corinth has been swept to obtain supplies for the rebel army, and is now nearly exhausted. Serious embarrassments from this cause are anticipated.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 17.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 11th contains a letter from a correspondent, who says that in the late naval engagement, the rebel loss was 8 killed and 16 wounded.

BATON ROUGE, Friday, May 16.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 12th contains the following:

"FORT PILLOW, 12th—We fought the enemy with four of our lightest boats one hour and a half. We sunk one gunboat and two mortarboats. Our loss is two killed and eight wounded. That of the enemy is very heavy, as our sharpshooters literally mowed them down. We fought side by side with the enemy. Not one shot passed through our breastworks. Our upper works are riddled, but we are ready to fight again. We will be able to hold the river."

Speaking of the fall of Norfolk, the *Avalanche* says: "But worse than all, the *Virginia*, on which we so confidently rested, was burnt at Craney Island on Saturday night. Such is the tenor of brief, but painful intelligence flashed over the wires."

There were three cases of yellow-fever at New-Orleans at last accounts, two at the Charity Hospital and one in the French Hospital.

The *Avalanche* says it has been formally decided that Savannah is never to be surrendered.

The Provost-Marshal of Memphis has received instructions from the military authorities to take Confederate notes as currency, and to arrest as disloyal all persons who refuse to receive them in ordinary business transactions.

The gunboats in the late attack on Commodore FOOTE's flotilla were commanded by MONTGOMERY, assisted by Jeff. THOMPSON.

Flour was quoted at $10, $11 and $12. Bacon, 20c. for sides and hams. Sugar, 6c. Molasses, 35c. Of Cotton and Tobacco, no sales, receipts or shipments. Corn, $1 60. Oats, $1 25.

"Notwithstanding the Federal progress," says the *Avalanche*, "we feel all confidence that MAGRUDER will get to Richmond some time before McCLELLAN." "Advances," it thinks, "are our real and best security." It urges moneyholders to invest in real estate.

Arrangements have been effected between Gens. HALLECK and BRAYERMAN for an exchange of Surgeons. One hundred and fourteen prisoners were sent on by BRAYERMAN, to-day, under a flag of truce, borne by Col. FERRAN, of the army of Western Virginia. Not only these prisoners, but others, have been confined at Columbus, Miss. Some of them were taken in Missouri last Summer. Before leaving Corinth one of their number was recognized by one of FERR's men as a member of the Twenty-fifth Illinois, paroled at Lexington, and BRAYERMAN ordered him to be heavily ironed.

Gov. MORTON and Adjt.-Gen. NOBLE, of Indiana, arrived to-day.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 17.

A special from Cairo says:

The steamer *Shanghai*, with forty Memphis refugees, has arrived. They report that hundreds of others are making their way North as they best can.

A dispatch from the fleet, received to-day, says that deserters state that the rebel flotilla has been reinforced by the arrival of a new ram called the *Gen. Price*, and the iron-clad gunboat *Arkansas*, from Memphis.

Jeff. THOMPSON has landed a part of his forces on the Arkansas shore, and a demonstration against our land forces was made on Wednesday night, and our pickets driven in. The enemy now hold part of the point.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Inactivity and its Results—The Rebels Scour Through a Rendezvous—Washing, but no Prayer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 17.

The following, from your correspondent, dated this day, has been received:

Nothing of interest has occurred in this department lately. The regiments are becoming almost disorganized, and gradually assuming that positive expression of repose commonly attributed to Indian camps. The rebels, on the opposite side of the river, near Port Royal, seem to be busy.

A son of a returned prisoner, who was led through their camps blindfolded, reports a force of at least forty thousand men. He was probably led through the same camp in several directions.

The railroad is near completion, and direct communication will soon be established with Aquia Creek.

Yesterday was the day of fasting prescribed by the President and Medical Director of the Confederate States. The fasting was completely observed on both sides the River, but prayer on neither. G. H. W.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Provost Marshal's Office in Norfolk—Probable Establishment of Gen. Wool's Headquarters There, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 16.
Via WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 17.

A recent order appoints Major RICHARD HIXON, of the Ninety-sixth New-York Volunteers, Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Department of Virginia, for the City of Norfolk and the surrounding country.

Capt. TALBADGE, until recently chief Quartermaster of this department, has been ordered to relieve Capt. SAWYER, who has been performing the duties of the office for some weeks past; Capt. SAWYER being a member of the Staff of Gen. McCLELLAN, and at the request of the Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, is relieved, and will report to Gen. VAN VLIET.

Thirty-five rank and file, and three officers taken prisoners, are on board the steamboat *John Brooks*, and will leave for Fort Delaware to-morrow morning. The *John Brooks* also takes North a lot of sick and wounded from our army.

Gen. WOOL visited Norfolk again yesterday. It is in contemplation to remove the headquarters of this department to that city.

There is no news from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army to-day. He is pushing on as fast as practicable.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 17.

The Old Point steamer has arrived, but brings no letters.

Several of the crew of the *Merrimac* came up. Some of them are Northern men, and claim to have been impressed.

FROM GEN. CEARY'S COMMAND.

A Skirmish at Linden, on the Manassas Gap Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 17.

The following is extracted from a dispatch to the Secretary of War by Col. JOHN W. GEARY, dated RECTORTOWN, Va., May 16:

A company of infantry of my command was yesterday ordered to Linden, to remain stationed there. A detachment of seventeen men, guard to the company wagon, reached there a short time before the main body of the company, which was on a train. They were attacked by a body of cavalry, variously estimated at from 300 to 500, coming upon them from four directions. Our men resisted them, keeping up a sharp firing under shelter of the dépôt, which was riddled with bullets. My men were overpowered. One was killed and fourteen taken prisoners, three of whom were wounded, when the enemy hastily retired under fire and with some loss. I have been informed that a portion of Gen. SUMNER' command had a skirmish with them.

(Signed) JOHN W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Atlantic—Another Installment of Cotton—The Steamer Planter, with Three Heavy Cannon, Surrendered by her Crew.

The steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. O. EMERSON, arrived at this port yesterday, having left Port Royal on May 14. She brings the mails, and 285 bags of cotton, consigned to Collector BARNEY.

Among her passengers are Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE, who conducted the siege of Fort Pulaski; Capt. A. E. HAY, Assistant Adjutant-General of Gen. HUNTER's staff, and a large number of subordinate officers.

Among the vessels in port was the steamer *Planter*, a rebel vessel, which had been brought in by ROBERT SMALLS, a contraband pilot. The crew, with their families, who were on board, brought with them Charleston papers of May 12. There were on the vessel seven heavy guns and one 8-inch rifled cannon, which were to have been mounted on Fort Ripley, a work in course of construction in Charleston harbor.

We are indebted to Purser FOSSEAR, of the *Atlantic*, for favors.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

A Large Portion of Jeff. Thompson's Band Taken Prisoners.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Saturday, May 17.

Dispatches just received from Col. DANIELS' headquarters, near Bloomfield, Mo., contain accounts of the capture of the notorious Col. FERRAN, of Jeff. THOMPSON's gang of marauders, and over one hundred of his men. Fifty of the men, it is said, gave themselves up, and expressed a desire in return to a quiet and peaceful life.

JAYHAWKER KILLED.

St. Louis, Friday, May 16.

The notorious Jayhawker, CLEVELAND, whose band of robbers has infested Northern Kansas for some months past, was arrested at Osawatomie on the 11th by Lieut. WALKER and ten men of the Kansas Sixth. CLEVELAND broke away from his guard and was killed while attempting to escape. One of his band, named BARROWS, was arrested at the same time and taken to Fort Leavenworth for safe keeping.

OPPOSITION TO COTTON BURNING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, May 15.

A gentleman leaving Augusta, Ga., on the 5th, says property-owners in that State are averse to the destruction of their goods. None have been destroyed as yet. Nobody favors such destruction but reckless, propertyless persons, whose designs will be thwarted by the owners of cotton, &c.

MORGAN'S GUERRILLAS.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 16.

The steamer *William Wallace* is on the river with 130 of MORGAN's men, bound North.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Mission of the French Minister to Richmond.

Its Object Known to President Lincoln.

Great Honors to the Captain of the Sunbeam St. Pierre.

Sterling in Cotton—Stocks 92 3-4 a 94—Breadstuffs Steady.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, Capt. WALKER, which left Portland on the evening of the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Asia* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 6th inst., and at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 7th.

The London *Times* of the 9th, in an editorial on American affairs, says:

"Sooner or later the Federal forces must be actually collected, and then will come the test of public feeling. So long as the Federals are not absolutely winners, they are losers; whereas, so long as the Confederates are not actually subdued they may regard themselves as winning. There are considerations which counterbalance the superiority of the North in its resources and magnitude of its armies."

An occasional correspondent of the *Times*, writing from New-York, says:

"The whole army of the Confederates is reported to consist of 400,000 men, of whom 200,000 are said to be raw recruits. According to Southern accounts this army would number 717,000 on the 1st of May. The same writer also adduces evidence to show that all the Southerners do not like burning up their cotton, some of them having voluntarily made sales to Northern merchants."

A Liverpool correspondent of the *Times* undertakes to explain the difficulties of Gen. McCLELLAN's army before Yorktown, and says they are so great that probably McDOWELL's operations may be connected into the main attack.

Capt. WINSOR, who, with the assistance of his crew and steward, recovered his ship, the *Emilie St. Pierre*, from a Federal prize crew, was on the 5th presented with a service of plate and a gold chronometer, which had been subscribed for by a number of Liverpool merchants and others, who desire to mark their sense of the courage and tact which the daring seaman had evinced in overcoming two officers and sixteen men belonging to the Northern cruiser, the *James Adger*. He was also presented with a medal on behalf of his own crew, who have been sent home from Arcadia, while the steward and cook each received a purse of twenty guineas. The Mercantile Marine Association of Liverpool had decided to have a gold medal struck for the Captain and a silver one for each of the crew.

The owners of the *Emilie St. Pierre* have made Capt. WINSOR a present of £2,000, and it is stated that they also intend to provide handsomely for his companions—one of whom is an Irishman and the other a German.

The number of season ticket holders at the Great Exhibition on Saturday, the 3d inst., was estimated at 12,000.

The London *Critic* says:

"Mr. GEORGE HARGRAVE, editor of the London *American*, has resigned his office in order to give his attention exclusively to American law and agency business in London. The editorial conduct of the *American* will hereafter be under the sole direction of Mr. A. W. BURTON, who has had the principal management of that department during the past year, when Mr. HARGRAVE was away on a visit to the United States."

The *Times'* City Article says that the completion of the Russian loan affords evidence of the little influence which the merely speculative element can exercise upon any operation, intrinsically supported by the solid capitalists of London and the Continent. Probably the list of applicants for the present loan constitutes a larger proportion of monied substance than was ever before obtained in any analogous case.

The *Daily News'* city article says that the correct particulars of the Russian loan subscription will probably not be permitted to transpire in the frank and explicit manner necessary, as the Stock Exchange Committee refuses to let the shares of a public company be quoted, unless two-thirds of the capital be subscribed. The Committee should, in the case of the Russian loan, enforce all the publicity desirable.

The Paris *Patrie*, of the 4th inst., asserts that M. MASSIEU, the French Minister to Washington, had a long conference with JEFFERSON DAVIS at Richmond, and that the step taken by M. MASSIEU is entirely of a political character, and is known by President LINCOLN. The same journal states that Gen. OTERO will shortly be nominated a Senator.

Prince NAPOLEON was about to proceed to Spain.

It was reported that GARIBALDI had resigned the command of the Genoese Volunteers, and it was believed that the corps would be disbanded.

Victor EMANUEL still continued at Naples. After having visited the French fleet, the King addressed a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, thanking him for his courtesy toward himself, and his sympathy for the Italian cause.

The King says:

"It is long since I have experienced so much emotion as I have to-day. The order which reigns in the Southern Provinces, and the earnest manifestation that which I everywhere receive, bear testimony to the submission of my subjects. We must convince Europe that the idea of unity rests on solid bases, and is thoroughly graven on the hearts of all Italians."

The King also, while thanking a Neapolitan deputation, which waited upon him with an address, said:

"Public safety is not yet reinstituted, because Rome is the centre of conspiracies; but believe me when I say that, much as the Italians wish to recover Rome, the French wish quite as much to dominate their occupation of it."

The Pope returned to Rome on the 5th. A large crowd assembled as he passed through the streets.

A Spanish squadron would sail shortly, with troops for Cuba, ready to replace the sick of the Spanish Army in Mexico, or to reinforce it if necessary.

As the people were leaving the Church of the Cross, after divine service, at Warsaw, on the 4th, twenty-two arrests were made by the police, on account of some forbidden songs having been sung with the sacred music. Among the persons arrested were a few women. A slight conflict took place with the police. The patrols had been doubled.

Bombay letters of April 12, and Calcutta, April 3, had reached England.

The news has been mainly anticipated. The statement that the Nana is alive is categorically denied by the Englishmen.

The conspiracy at Hyderabad was being unravelled.

The Brazilian mails (already telegraphed from Lisbon) had reached Southampton.

Peace had been permanently established in the Argentine Republic.

Commercial news anticipated.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

THE FRENCH MEDIATION.

AN ENGLISH SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

Private information from Paris, coinciding with

certain signs and symptoms, leads to the conviction that a strong desire to make an effort toward some kind of interposition has long been entertained by the Emperor, and that, unless some settlement shall have been reached or brought within sight a few weeks hence, he will scarcely be restrained from the attempt. If, when the advance of the season renders military movements impracticable in the Southern States, at least by Northern troops, the position of the belligerents shall be anything like what it was at the last advices, or if indeed the position is not much more entirely altered than it would now be rational to expect, the facts will be regarded as tantamount, in the absence of any new element, another year's war. *Against such a result, it is understood that the French Emperor is now more than ever inclined not only to protest but to act.* More than probably, he will first propose to move in concert with Great Britain—but we may assume, at least in passing, that any such proposal would be declined by our Government. The Emperor would, in that case, go to work by himself. He will, perhaps, begin by a more friendly remonstrance, addressed ostensibly to both parties, but practically meant or needful only for the North—a remonstrance which there is desperately little chance of producing any effect beyond, at the best, a civil expression of resentment at foreign intermeddling. The course to which the Emperor would then resort is believed to be this—he would throw out something quite capable of being interpreted as a threat against whichever party should resume hostilities; and he would then formally propound an advice that the whole matter should be referred to the favorite tribunal,—"universal suffrage"—the vote not to be taken *en masse*, but each State to vote separately, declaring for itself whether it desires reunion under one federal or central government, or reconstruction under two or more such governments. Whether or not the visit of the French Minister at Washington to the Confederate Government at Richmond has any connection with those intentions, is matter only of unfounded conjecture; but there is more than conjecture as to something like what has been indicated being, at present, not only the desire but the design of the French Government. The prospect is not a cheerful one. Though the proposal of referring the matter to universal suffrage is one which, in itself, it neither is unfitting in France to make, nor would be unreasonable in the States to accept—it is, after all, but a proposal to have done over again what the Confederate States did in the Spring of last year. They did then, as they would again do now, vote themselves out of the Union—and that is just the result against which the North has been fighting. In a word, for the North to accede to the French proposal would just be certainly, though indirectly, to concede separation. It is difficult to conceive that that which the North has refused and resisted at such enormous cost, it would grant at the request or menace of France; and it is equally difficult to see what effective steps France could take were she denied and defied. *As to this country, there seems no course open to her but inaction and almost silence.* We have no right to venture beyond friendly advice; and the fact that our interests are deeply concerned in a speedy settlement of the American strife, subjects to suspicion and aversion anything we say even in the most friendly and respectful tone and form. A collation of the recent accounts, public and private, regarding the war, tend to strengthen the conclusion that the struggle will not be ended this campaign, and, consequently, that the state of things for which the French Emperor is understood to wait will soon arise.

A BUSINESS VIEW OF THE MATTER.

From the London Economist.

The journey of M. MERCIER, the French Minister at Washington, to Richmond, the present seat of the Confederate Government, has doubtless a grave political intention, though what intention, or whose intention, it is not easy to know. Very probably M. MERCIER has no precise or definite instructions from his Government on the subject. It is understood that he has on several occasions asserted that his Government has intrusted him with an ample discretion, and it may not improbably be that he is at present acting in the exercise of that discretion. The French Emperor well knows the occasional advantages of a convenient vagueness, and we do not doubt that M. MERCIER well knows what are the wishes of his Government, though he may not have precise and authoritative intimations respecting them. Up to the present time, M. MERCIER has always been very popular at Washington, and has always used friendly language to the Federal cause. Even now we believe he has intimated that he only wishes to explain to the Confederates the strength of their enemies, and the necessity of some submission; but how far such language is to be literally and entirely believed is a difficult thesis, on which very much might be said if it were respectful to say it.

There can be no doubt that the French Emperor would gladly see the American civil war ended if it were possible. We should all be glad to see it ended. All Europe, with trivial exceptions, believe that the present struggle can have no good end; that it is at the best, and according to the statements of its most authoritative and intelligent expounders, an attempt to perpetuate by force a Union which can, in truth, be maintained only by good will. We are suffering great evils from this struggle; we are about to suffer much greater, we are about—though as yet we hardly realize the fact—to suffer much more acutely and much more extensively than we have suffered for years. We do so from an attachment to moral principle, and a conscientious adherence to international law. But we are not equally sure that those motives would be equally influential on the other side of the Channel. The French cotton manufacture is not comparable to ours, but it is nevertheless very considerable and important. A much smaller amount of commercial uneasiness produces, in France, more political uneasiness than is understood here. The foundations of political society are very much weaker, and every one has there the mischievous habit of expecting Government to intervene in every misery. If any practicable intervention of the French Government would effectually close the American civil war, and assuage the French suffering which that war causes and threatens to cause, sooner or later that Government would intervene. The Emperor would perhaps not be disinclined to it, and the people would compel it.

But is there any such practicable, easy, conclusive intervention? We fear not. It is certainly possible for the French Emperor to send a fleet which would open the cotton ports, which would protect the coasts of the South from the expeditions of the North. But would that conclude the struggle? That fleet could not remain there forever. It could not calm the passions now aroused; it would not mitigate them; it might intensify them. As soon as it is withdrawn, the same foes would stand opposed as before, with the same deadly enmities in the same circumstances. Would not the war break out afresh? Would not the intervention leave at its close a keener hatred and a more angry struggle than it found at its commencement?

In the face of this plain difficulty, we do not expect that the French Emperor will really intervene in the American civil war, though we should not like to hazard a confident prediction on a matter so very difficult. But we have no doubt he would like to be busy in the matter. The French policy is always restless, and it is not disagreeable to the French temper to take a part in all the great affairs of a complicated world. M. MERCIER may propose some mediation, draw out some outline of a compromise, suggest some shadowy arrangement in conformity with European opinion. Such mediation would not probably be successful. On the contrary, the North would still insist on union, and the South would still insist on disunion. Even when this great issue is once solved, there are a host of minor topics of debt, territory, and mutual relations adequate to be pretences for any wars, if pretences were required. No mediation now could settle these controversies between infuriated combatants who have not yet ascertained their relative military strength. But it is very likely that M. MERCIER may attempt such a mediation, and in all discussions upon the American civil war we must bear in mind that the active interference of the French Emperor is a latent possibility which should never be omitted from our calculations, though the perpetual presence of so fitful an element must necessarily tend to perplex and further confuse a problem which, even without that addition, was sufficiently arduous.

AN ABSTRACT SPECULATION.

From the Saturday Review.

The rumored journey of M. MERCIER, French Minister at Washington, to the Confederate headquarters at Richmond, may perhaps indicate the readiness of the Federal Government to commence a negotiation. It is probable that, for the present, the restoration of the Union and of the Constitution would be the only terms offered by the President; but if Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS showed a conciliatory disposition, some compromise might be devised which would put an end to the war. It is fair to admit that *Mr. Lincoln has, on several occasions, displayed a degree of prudence and moderation which could scarcely have been expected from a ruler elected almost by accident.* He has steadily discouraged Abolition projects, because they would have rendered reunion impossible, and he has even hesitated in approving the bill for the suppression of Slavery in Columbia, on the ground that the inhabitants of the District ought to have been previously consulted. A desire to terminate the war, even at the cost of considerable sacrifices, would be highly creditable to his good name and humanity, and not inconsistent with his character. French intervention would probably be popular in the North, if only on account of the antipathy to England, which is carefully cherished by demagogues of all persuasions. It must be remembered, however, that the fact of M. MERCIER's mission is not ascertained, and it is possible that he may never even have moved from his house at Washington.

THE VIEWS OF THE PARIS PRESS.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

The *Débats*, the *Temps* and the *Revue des Deux Mondes* are highly indignant at the prevailing report of a joint intervention of England and France in America. The continuance of useless strife and fearful loss of life seems to these papers, whose views on the subject, one would have supposed, from their general tone, to be more enlightened, preferable to any conciliatory steps taken by the great Western Powers to put an end to the calamities of civil war across the Atlantic, and at the same time relieve a large portion of their subjects from the distress which this [?] struggle is inflicting upon them. Their great argument is that any foreign interference to restore peace between the North and South is an encouragement to Slavery—an argument which is the more curious from the fact of the "peculiar institution" having survived in the French Colonies until 1848. It is not doubted here that M. MERCIER's journey to Richmond is strictly political, and has direct reference to the war, and it is far from impossible that it may lead to the recognition of the Southern States as a separate nation. I subjoin some remarks on the subject from the new number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, published this day; you will observe that the *Revue* adopts as beyond question all the news given from a Federal source, although its correctness has been disproved by later intelligence. It says:

"The accounts brought by the last mails from America, although, as published by different journals, somewhat contradictory, still tend to prove the ascendency of the Northern States. Attempts have been made to draw some inductions favorable to the cause of the South; but this is wrong. The Secessionists have badly defended the Isle No. 10. The loss of that position does not do them more honor than that of Fort Donelson. The sanguinary battle of Pittsburg, gained by the Confederates on the first day, was lost by them on the second. The Federals had a preponderance of forces on the occasion. We have reason to believe that these incidents of the war have caused great discouragement at Richmond, and that it is even in contemplation to evacuate Virginia, and remove the seat of the Federal Government to the South. This moral shock given to the Government at Richmond, does not appear to be unconnected with the unexplained visit of M. MERCIER, the French Minister at Washington, to the capital of Virginia. Letters which we believe to be correct, give a similar explanation as to this visit. It has been, it would appear, in accord with Lord LYONS and the American Government, that the French Minister went to satisfy himself of the discouragement prevailing at Richmond, and to make, in a non-official character, an attempt at conciliation. However this may be, we think that nothing can be more untimely than to speak as certain journals do, of the approaching recognition of the Southern Republic by France and England combined. We must admit that a speech of Mr. GLADSTONE, at Manchester, might have furnished a pretext for the fresh hopes of the declared or disguised enemies of the American cause. Those who go further than Mr. GLADSTONE, and who call for the recognition of the Southern States by France and England, in order to secure a supply of cotton for the manufacturers, do not hesitate to place under the invocation of a selfish interest one of the most violent acts of political injustice that has ever been conceived, but that iniquity would not attain the object for which it would be committed. Foreign intervention would render eternal the hatred between the two dismembered parts of the United States; it would lead to such acts of violence that it is probable that the cultivation of cotton in the Southern States would not long survive the manifestation of the interested sympathy which certain nations of Europe would have shown for the insurrection of the slaveowners against the American Union."

SEIZURE OF THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

OVATION TO CAPT. WILSON.

HIS STATEMENT.

On the 3d inst., the rooms of the Liverpool Mercantile Marine Association were crowded almost to suffocation by the merchants and mercantile marine officers of Liverpool, to witness the presentation of a magnificent testimonial to Capt. WILLIAM WILSON, of the British ship *Emily St. Pierre*, for his pluck and gallantry in recapturing his ship, which had been seized by the United States cruiser, *James Adger*, off Charleston. The occasion was also availed of to present the cook and steward of the ship with a substantial acknowledgment of their bravery, in assisting Capt. WILSON in his deed of daring.

The presentation was of a most costly and handsome description. It consisted of a magnificent gold pocket chronometer, a complete tea and coffee service in silver, a dozen silver teaspoons, with the accompanying adjuncts of a pair of sugar-tongs, caddy-spoon, sugar-spoon and coffee tray. The coffee service, particularly, was of the most chaste and elaborate design, and every article partook of that elegance of form which bespeaks the hand of the master. The unexceptionable nature of the workmanship was such as might have been expected from the well-known establishment of Mr. MAYER, of Lord-street. The massive salver, round the rim of which was a graceful wreath of the ears of wheat, was in every respect "a thing of beauty." On the centre of the salver was engraved the following inscription:

"Presented, with a silver coffee and tea service, and gold pocket chronometer, to Capt. WILLIAM WILSON, by 170 merchants of Liverpool, in token of their admiration of his daring gallantry in recapturing his ship *Emily St. Pierre*, of Liverpool, on the 21st March, 1862, with the assistance of his cook and steward only, from a prize crew, consisting of two officers and thirteen men of the United States navy.—May 3, 1862."

After the Chairman had made the presentation, with suitable eulogistic remarks,

Capt. WILSON, who was received with loud cheers, said: Gentlemen—I may be forgiven if, in reply, I read the following, as I feel I could not trust myself to give the facts of the case in any other way: "I left Calcutta on the 27th November, with orders to make the Coast of South Carolina, to ascertain whether it was peace or war; if peace, I was to take a pilot and enter the port of Charleston; if blockaded, I was to proceed to St. John, N. B. On the 18th March, 1862, I considered myself about 12 miles off the land, when I saw a steamer coming towards me, which proved to be the war vessel *James Adger*. I hauled up my courses, and backed the mainyard, and was soon boarded by two boats, whose officers and crew took possession of my ship, and, filling the mainyard, they steered for the fleet, and brought the ship to anchor about 2½ o'clock. I was then ordered into the boat (the officer taking all my papers with him,) and taken on board the steamer *Florida* where I remained till about 4½ o'clock without any one speaking to me. I was afterwards told by flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH that I had saltpetre on board, that I was a lawful prize to the Federal Government, that I could take a passage in the ship to Philadelphia and allow the officers the use of my instruments and charts. I replied that they should have the use of them, but that my cargo was not saltpetre, and that my ship was British property. I returned to my ship in an hour, found my crew all taken away, except the cook and steward, and a new company on board, consisting of Lieut. STONE, Master's-Mate, twelve men, and a passenger—fifteen in all. We weighed anchor and proceeded to sea. On the morning of the 21st March (being Lieut. STONE's watch on deck), I called the cook and steward into my state-room, about 4½ o'clock, and said to them that I had made up my mind to lose my life or have my ship, and asked their assistance, which was obtained. [Applause.] I then gave a pair of irons and a sheet to them, and told them to follow me. The Master's-Mate was asleep in his berth, and after handing out his revolver and sword, I grasped his hands. The irons were fixed and the gag was in its place in a minute. (Cheers). I then went to the passenger, (an engineer), and having taken the arms from his berth, I secured him in the same way. (Cheers.) I then went on deck, as if I had just turned out, and walked the deck for about ten minutes alongside STONE, remarking the fair wind, &c., and soon after I asked him down to the cabin to look at the chart, and saying that the coffee would be down directly. He started from the poop, and I followed, laying hold of an iron belaying pin on my way down. I entered the fore cabin just as he was at the door of the after cabin where the chart was spread out ready. I brought him up by saying STONE! and holding the belaying pin over his head, I told him that my ship should never go to Philadelphia. (Cheers.) The cook and steward were both ready, and before he could utter a sound the irons were on his wrists, the gag in his mouth, and he pitched into a berth. (Cheers.) I locked him up, and having secured my cabin intruders, went on deck. Three men were walking the deck, one was at the helm and one on the lookout. I called the three men aft, and pointing to the hatchway of the storeroom near the helm, said that a coil of rope was wanted up. I shoved off the hatch, and pointing to a corner where it was, they all three jumped down. I immediately closed the hatch, and warned the man at the helm of his danger if he moved or spoke. The lookout was then called aft, and when asked whether he would help to work the ship to a British port, he said no. I therefore put him with the others, guarding the hatchway. I then called the watch, and as sailors do not come on deck all together, we got two aft and secured before any suspicion was aroused; the third man of the watch below drew his knife at the steward, upon which he fired, and the shot went through his shoulder; the others were soon secured, and in the space of a morning's watch I was again in charge of my ship. (Cheers.) I soon came down and announced the pleasing fact to Lieut. STONE. I told him I would take the gag out of his mouth and the irons off his wrists if he contented himself to remain a prisoner in his berth. He was at liberty to take a passage to England. I promised him good treatment and food, when the steward could prepare any. He dined at the cabin table under guard, and was then replaced in his berth. The crew were supplied daily with bread, beef, and water, and buckets were provided to answer nature's requirements. After consideration, four volunteered to lend a hand rather than be in confinement, but these were landsmen, and only one could steer, and that imperfectly. This, then, gentlemen, was my position; I was 3,000 miles away from my native land, without a helmsman in all my crew but myself, for while some cooks and stewards can steer mine could not. I experienced a heavy gale of wind, and feared that after all I should not make my passage, for my tiller was broken during the storm, and I was nearly twelve hours fitting a temporary one. You may easily judge my difficulties when you consider a thirty days' passage in such circumstances; with such a crew and such a number of prisoners. (Hear, hear, hear.) When I wanted to reef the topsails I had to take the reef tackles to the capstan, and then lay aloft to pass the earings and tie the points alone, at the same time keeping my eye upon the ship's head, and waving to my faithful cook and steward how to move the helm. (Great cheering.) I arrived in the Mersey after a passage of thirty days from the recapture. And I desire, in this public manner, and on this pleasing occasion, to offer my thanks to Almighty God for his great and marvelous help in all my trying circumstances. (Cheers.) My thanks are also due to my faithful cook and steward, who, this day, receive a reward for their brave services at your hands. (Loud cheering.) For myself, gentlemen, I can only say that I did my duty in trying to recapture my ship against tremendous odds, and you are here to-day to rejoice over my success. (Applause.) It is unbecoming to be proud, but we are permitted to be thankful. For this handsome token of your kindness I thank you, and I pray that your generous deed will be a spur to the British sailor who, in the hour of trial and heavy responsibility may be encouraged that their efforts for the right and true will not be lost sight of nor go unrewarded by the first maritime nation in the world. (Loud and repeated cheering.)

England and Mexican Intervention.

From the London Times.

Our own Government has gradually withdrawn even its originally small stake in the military part of the enterprise, and we have now little beyond a moral participation in the matter. We shall get such redress for the past, and guarantees for the future, as are found to be obtainable, and we want nothing more. We have, indeed, been unalterably convinced of the necessity of some reorganization of the Mexican State, and if it should be argued that a republic has been found an impossibility with such people, we could not contradict the conclusion. Beyond these general views of the case, however, we do not proceed, but the policy of France is doubtless more definite, as is the policy of Spain. Moreover, besides these States, the Federal States of America have a strong interest in the impending results, and the Government of Washington would not be ill-pleased to see the designs of France and Spain prove abortive together. It is said that the American Minister at Mexico has given his aid and countenance to the faction in power, and that he has offered, on behalf of his Government, to lend the Mexicans money for the discharge of their obligations, and troops for the support of their army. The Federals, in fact, object strongly both to the intervention of the Allies and to its presumed object. They pretend to a monopoly of American politics and American soil; they quote their own "Monroe doctrine" against the appearance of Europeans on their continent; and, above all, they are indignant at the substitution of a monarchy for a republic, which the Allies are supposed to be contemplating. The spectacle of a Democracy convicted of failure, with the abatement of the nuisance by European arms in favor of a more practicable form of Government, is terribly offensive to American eyes, and the Federals would, doubtless, have intervened after their own fashion, but for the ample occupation with which they are already provided.

For ourselves, as we in this country have no concern with the "Monroe doctrine," and as we desire only that Mexico should be organized under some Government competent to assure the ends for which all Governments are established, we can only rejoice that the intervention is about to become a reality. If France can act with fewer prejudices and with better purposes than Spain, by all means let her take the lead. Had she done so at first perhaps the whole affair might by this time have been finished, and the mishaps of the expedition have been escaped. We shall probably not participate in the sanguine visions of our neighbors respecting the "throne of Montezuma," but of one thing we feel perfectly assured, and that is, that whatever Government is substituted in Mexico for the present anarchy of the State cannot fail to be a gain both to the people of the country and to all the commercial nations of the world.

Further Explanations from Mr. Russell.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: In the letter of your correspondent from New-York, which appeared in the *Times* of April 30, it is said: "Much regret and disappointment are everywhere expressed that the special war correspondent of the *Times* did not apply to the Captain of the *Rinaldo* for the hospitalities so churlishly denied him by the War-office at Washington." That remark renders it necessary for me to state that, some time previous to the order of Mr. STANTON, prohibiting my acceptance of Gen. McCLELLAN's invitation, I went to Baltimore, in company with Col. ROWAN, of the Royal Artillery, in order to go down to Fort Monroe, and visit Capt. HEWETT, of the *Rinaldo*, with whom we were both acquainted, by the United States Government steamer, which is the only regular mode of transit. On applying at the office of Gen. DIX for the usual papers or permits, we were informed that orders had been received from the War Department not to issue such documents to any persons, except those in the service of the United States Government, without special directions from the Secretary of War. To requests for permission to visit Her Majesty's ship *Rinaldo*, made by telegraph, by letter, and by personal application at Washington, Mr. STANTON vouchsafed no reply. We had resolved on chartering a small schooner, and sailing from Baltimore down the Chesapeake, but gave up the idea on being informed the vessel would not be permitted to pass Fort McHenry. Mr. STANTON commenced his discourtesy, by refusing to a British officer of distinction the ordinary civility of a passage on board a passenger steamer to visit a British man-of-war, which he carried out by prohibiting an American officer, late Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies, from extending the hospitality of his camp and quarters to a friend. Some gentlemen of "Southern proclivities" in Baltimore offered to place us on board the *Rinaldo* without the smallest difficulty, but we considered it would not be proper to avail ourselves of such an offer, notwithstanding the part taken by the authority at Washington might be supposed to solve any obligation to respect it, except those imposed by our consciences and feelings of honor. Capt. HEWETT wrote and offered us the hospitalities of his ship, when he heard we were coming on a short visit, but Mr. STANTON was determined not to let us go, and he would, no doubt, order away the *Rinaldo* if he dared. *In conclusion, I may be permitted to add, I have received assurances that Gen. McClellan has expressed himself strongly in reference to Mr. Stanton's conduct to himself and to me in the matter*, and that he and all his Staff have been kind enough to declare to my friends how deeply they regret my absence from their camp.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

YOUR LATE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN AMERICA.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE DISMISSAL OF MR. RUSSELL.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, April 27, 1862.

The refusal of the President of the United States, or of his Secretary of War, to allow your correspondent to be present at the headquarters of the Federal army under Gen. McCLELLAN reminds me very forcibly of the conduct of the Emperor NAPOLEON in similar circumstances. In the beginning of the war in Italy an application was made in Paris to the then Minister of the Interior, the Duke of Padua, through M. DE LAGUERONNIERE, then Director of the Press, for permission for a representative of the *Times* to be present with the French army, in order to report its operations in the field. M. LAGUERONNIERE promptly laid the request before the Minister, and the Minister, though it did not properly belong to his functions, forwarded as promptly the application to the Emperor's headquarters in Italy. His Majesty lost no time in replying, and the reply was that the correspondent of the *Times* was at perfect liberty to accompany the army, *and that all he expected was, not that he himself or the army should be praised, but that the account of the operations should be impartial!* Now, when we remember the views entertained in England about that war, its probable object, and its ulterior consequences, not to speak of the adverse opinions often strongly expressed on several acts of the Imperial Government, relating to its domestic and foreign policy, it must be admitted that the answer of the Emperor was greatly to his credit; and I am happy to have an opportunity of contrasting the conduct of the President of the "free and enlightened Republic" with the ruler of a Military Empire, who led his own armies in the field.

The Intentions of the South in Regard to the Cotton Crop.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The following extract from a private letter from New-Orleans, received by an eminent commercial house in this city, has been kindly handed to us for publication. It is dated 27th of March, and the writer is a British subject, holding an influential position in New-Orleans:

"The worst thing that could happen to her (England) would be to allow the North to get hold of the cotton ports; in which case, it becomes as near a certainty as possible that she will get no cotton until she retakes them. The Southern Congress has passed a bill, almost unanimously, to destroy all cotton that may be in danger of falling into the enemy's hands. The bill also contains a clause promising indemnity to the owners. This policy will be sternly carried out; and we doubt whether even cotton bought by foreign houses will be spared, and that must involve enormous losses, as the business has been done to a large extent. The course England has followed so far, however just and impartial it may have been, does not appear to have had the effect of conciliating the North, but rather the contrary; while, if followed much longer, it will certainly give rise to a very unfriendly feeling toward her on the part of the South. At present, the game is in her own hands, as, by a prompt recognition of the South, she can get free trade, and any other terms she pleases. But delays are dangerous; and whilst gaining nothing by vainly trying to avoid giving offence to the North, whose trade, under a Morrill or other protectionist tariff, can never be of any vital value to her, she may lose the chance of opening up a most lucrative direct trade with the South, which, in a short time, would greatly exceed in value all she has ever done with the whole of the old United States. So far as the debts and losses of the South, caused by this war, have yet gone, we see no reason to doubt her perfect solvency, and willingness to stand up to them, as well as her ability to become a larger consumer than ever of foreign manufactures, the imports of which would be readily met by the exports of her unrivaled agricultural wealth, including cotton, tobacco, &c. As yet, her powers of producing these have not been impaired to any considerable extent, though [illegible] attention is devoted to [?] more towards the production of breadstuffs and other absolute necessaries of life; and the stimulus of a market for her cotton being withdrawn, it appears certain, from all the information we can gather, that the planting of the staple will be exceedingly curtailed this year. The longer, then, that England refrains from recognizing the South, the worse it will be for her manufacturing interests; and the North will some day reap the benefits of a commerce which England might make her own, by a simple act of justice in recognizing a fixed fact, for the Southern Confederacy is one. What we wish to impress strongly upon you, is the certainty of the total destruction of the cotton on hand, as well as the future cotton-producing power of the South, in event of the North being able to take possession of the Southern ports, and to commence overrunning the cotton regions. In that case, you can estimate better than we can what England would suffer; whilst this country would be thrown incalculably back in her progress, and would be of little value to the world at large for years to come.

The recent reverses to the Southern arms have done more than anything else that could have happened to render final success on the part of the North impossible. The people are now fully aware of the magnitude and deadly nature of the struggle on hand, and, so far from desponding, there has been such a rally to reinforce the Generals in the field, that we venture to say many weeks will not pass ere striking proof is given of the strength and ability of the South to continue the war to the bitter end. We give you these views for what they are worth, hoping that, at all events, they will interest you as the reflection of the current opinions here among those who really think on the subject, and who are not prone to be carried away by popular clamor, or by the violent and frequently foolish writings in our public Press."

VERY LATEST PER GREAT EASTERN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO MILFORD HAVEN.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 6—P. M.

Parliament is engaged on the educational question. Government views are generally accepted.

The *Morning Herald* argues, from the reports of M. MERCIER's visit to Richmond, that the beginning of the end is not far distant. It says France and England suffer more than neutrals ever suffered from any contest, and both begin to regard the war as interminable and atrocious.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is seriously ill, but has rallied, and is now out of danger.

The bids for the Russian loan in all the cities is one-third more than called for.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday, April 16.

Mr. LAING has made a financial statement. He estimates the surplus at one million and a half. The import duties on cotton goods are reduced. Exchange, 2s. ?d. Freights quiet.

CANTON, Tuesday, April 1.

Tea firm and quiet. Exchange 4s. 8½d.

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE REBELLION.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* has recently published an interesting and valuable series of sketches of the state of affairs in the South, written by a gentleman who managed to work his way through the rebel lines. He passed through New-Orleans about March, in company with an Episcopal minister, also a native of New-England, who was determined to return home. By assuming the character of a violent Secessionist, he managed to see a great deal. He writes:

I had never seen New-Orleans as it was then. Usually steamboats, ships, and steamships, line both banks of the river, and the levee is crowded with produce, and presents a scene of constant bustle and business. Now, the levee was entirely bare and deserted, and not a vessel or boat of any kind was visible, except one little ferry-boat for passengers. I do not believe the reports lately published about the large number of gunboats built by the rebels at New-Orleans. They were building two at Memphis; but I could not find out that any were being constructed at New-Orleans. I saw the whole of Algiers, (opposite New-Orleans,) where usually boats are built or repaired, and certainly there was no work in progress there. Perhaps they have armed and partially iron-plated old river boats; but they cannot be of much account as war-vessels. Their vessels built last Spring and Summer, though small, are said to be good.

In proportion to the population, there are, I think, more Union men in New-Orleans than in any place I have visited, except Austin, the Capital of Texas. I have talked with a great many Union men there; there was no one of them who did not say that a majority of the people were for the Union. Some said two-thirds were Union men, some three-fourths, but all said a majority. A very intelligent and wealthy man, a native of that State, said that the Government would have no trouble from the inhabitants of Louisiana, provided the people were convinced that the slaves were not to be set free! I said to a banker, of whom I was purchasing gold, that "the premium for gold was becoming pretty high." "Well," said he, "a big Southern victory would bring it down somewhat, but it would soon commence rising again. In fact, the only question about this matter is whether it is a case of consumption or apoplexy!" and then the old fellow laughed as if he enjoyed telling the truth, if it was dangerous. I met an acquaintance, a prominent Secessionist, just returned from Memphis. "I suppose," said I, "our boys are turning out in great numbers from Memphis, to clean out the Yankees?" "Yes, a good many have gone." "There are no Union men there, I hope?" "Yes, there are," said he, "a d—n sight of 'em, and they just mean to stay there and raise the Lincoln flag when the Yankee troops come, but, —— —— 'em, they are marked, every one of 'em, and when the war's finished and we've got independence, they'll *ketch hell*, now sure." Perhaps you can guess what it is in the sunny South to "ketch hell." Secession talk is always profusely interlarded with profane expletives. Ordinary adverbs have gone out of use. One gentleman told me that at least five thousand men in New-Orleans would assist the United States troops as soon as an opportunity was presented. We shall know before long whether this is true. The letter of surrender of the Mayor of New-Orleans to Commodore FARRAGUT, just published, is the richest thing I have seen. It was written entirely for effect outside the city,—but what a magnificent liar he is!

After a stay of four days in the city, a friend procured me a pass. Just after the cars started, officers in uniform passed through the train and examined and marked all the passes.

The whole State of Mississippi was roused. BEAUREGARD had called for ninety-day volunteers, and what men were left in Mississippi seemed all to be leaving for the seat of war. The long train of cars was full of soldiers, and at every village more cars were added and more troops came aboard. The invader must be repelled, and the defeat at Donelson avenged. At first, men went to the war as to a big frolic. Now it was different, for it was known at last that the Yankees were dangerous customers to deal with, and sometimes could not be induced to run. As we stopped at a village, it was sad indeed to see the whole population at the depôt, all in tears—mothers, wives and daughters—crying, as they took leave, perhaps forever, of their brave sons, husbands and fathers, many of whom were in tears also, but who were determined, at any sacrifice, to defend their homes, firesides, and the sacred soil of the lovely State that gave them birth, from the ruthless invader. Fine looking men they were, generally of the better class, and fired with patriotic ardor—but how deluded!

The Mississippi troops are the best I have seen in the rebel service. They are better men, more intelligent and more gentlemanly than any others I have happened to meet. Of course some Mississippi regiments are exceptions, probably, but if so, I have not seen the exceptions.

The new levies to the Southern army are all poorly armed—generally with double (sometimes single) barrel shot-guns, useless except at the closest range, and home-made, heavy, useless bowie-knives. Second-hand navy-revolvers brought $100 apiece and more in New-Orleans, and were hard to get at any price. I don't believe more than half that story lately published about the great arrival of Enfield rifles for BEAUREGARD's army. They received some, probably, but if all Southern accounts of the arrival of ship-loads of arms were true, every man, woman and child in the South would have an Enfield rifle. On the line of the railroad between Memphis and Chattanooga, were thirty or forty thousand men. This is the army which, together with reinforcements since received, fought the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. They were well armed, except the new levies, but a dirtier and more miserable set of men I never saw.

Corinth, through which we passed, was not then fortified at all, nor had many troops began to concentrate there.

From their conversation on the cars, I judged that the troops would not be so formidable again as they have been. There was no more braggadocio talk about whipping five to one, &c. They talked a good deal about running, how far they could run in a day, &c., if it should unfortunately happen to be necessary for them to get out of the way. "I mean to kill one d—d Yankee anyhow," said a fellow. "But," said another, "what if a big Kentucky Union man gets hold of you?" There was no reply, but only solemn stillness. Evidently the "big Kentucky-Union-man" aspect of the case was not very inspiriting. Southern soldiers are easily elated and easily depressed, and every retreat BEAUREGARD makes has an effect upon the Southern volunteers almost as disastrous as a defeat. The battle at Pittsburgh Landing restored their confidence, for I know that it was represented in the whole South to be a great victory. Nobody there ever finds out the truth about a battle—not even the soldiers themselves in many cases.

A few thousand troops were sent down from Richmond to reinforce A. S. JOHNSTON, and these troops arrived about the time we passed through.

All the way through East Tennessee, at every bridge on the railroad line, troops were stationed—from two to eight companies at each bridge. This was for fear of another bridge-burning by Union men, though Southern papers had told us that the rebellion (against rebel authority) had been put down in that locality. About this time in Memphis, as a gentleman just from there informed me, the militia was called out, and refusing to obey, two companies of militia were collected by squads of armed men, and driven into a warehouse, where they were locked up and kept two or three days and nights, and then sent out to camp. One man who refused to go was shot dead in the street. They had not been in camp long when it was known that almost all these men had managed to desert.

We arrived at Richmond seven days after leaving Missouri. It used to be a journey of eighty-four hours—now it sometimes takes fourteen days. Richmond is the only place in the South whose prosperity has been increased by the war. It is a beautiful place, and was crowded with military men and visitors. Martial law had been established, and every day many persons suspected of *disloyalty to the Confederate States* were arrested. People were not in good spirits. The fall of Donelson had cast a gloom over the whole South. Yet I was told by members of the Confederate Congress that the North did not call it a victory—that the newspapers, and President LINCOLN himself, said one more such victory would ruin the United States Government, and that the Federal loss in killed and wounded was far greater than the Confederate loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

News of the battle of Pea Ridge came while I was there. At first it was a great victory, as they said. "We (Confederates) have thirty thousand men, and they have the same number, but though they are best armed, our men fight like devils, and will probably capture the whole force." Finally, JEFF. DAVIS said it was a drawn battle, and everybody else said the same thing. The fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* came off at this time, and telegrams arrived every hour. The *Merrimac* drove off the *Monitor*, (they said,) and was herself uninjured, except a few bolts were started, and the iron prow somewhat damaged, after destroying three or four fine frigates and killing fifteen hundred of the Lincolnites. They said they were going to take Fortress Monroe, just to show the Yankees what they could do, and then blow up the miserable place and leave the peninsula. If hard pushed, they would break up their large armies and every man become a guerrilla—gorilla, as spelled by some Southern papers.

I did not see the immortal JEFFERSON D.—the God-given second Washington. He was occupied every day in the Cabinet meetings, and was invisible to vulgar eyes. I had the honor, however, of beholding Mrs. JEFF.—a fine looking lady, apparently not more than 27 or 28 years old—rather tall—a brunette, and of pleasing and intelligent countenance. Evidently JEFF.'s taste is good in some respects, if not in politics.

During a stay in Richmond of four days, I was in the rebel Congress every day. Both Houses assembled about 10 o'clock A. M., with open doors, and the dear people were allowed to come in and see and hear everything that was going on. They could not learn much however, for nothing important was done during open session. About 1 o'clock every day all spectators were turned out, and then commenced the secret session. All business of consequence was transacted then, and of course, no outsiders ever found out anything about it. The Confederate Congress seemed to me a "one-horse" affair. Perhaps their best men are not Congressmen, but it seems to me that the Vermont Legislature is generally a body equally able and more respectable.

I called on the Secretary of War, Mr. BENJAMIN, who looks exactly like what he is—a Jew—showed him my letters, and asked for a pass to go North. "If you had come here," said he, "three weeks ago, I would have given you a pass, but now I cannot do it. The United States have acted with great perfidy in reference to the exchange of prisoners. I have not granted passes to any one for three weeks, and shall give no more passes during the war to persons wishing to go North." "But," said I, "the action of the United States has nothing to do with this matter. In granting a pass now, you are only doing a favor to a loyal citizen of the Confederate States, and you see from these letters that you can have no objection to my going." On his refusing again, I told him I was going anyway. "Well," said he, "you can try it at your own risk, but you will certainly be arrested. If you get by our lines, the first Federal troops you meet will seize and put you in prison. They put everybody in prison who reaches them from the South." So the conference ended.

On the grounds around the Capitol, I saw companies of militia, who had been forced into service by Letcher, Governor of the State. They were all men of the better class, merchants, lawyers, and others—all well dressed and intelligent men in appearance, but they now looked melancholy enough. Undoubtedly many or most of them were Union men, but there was no possible way to avoid the service. Very few of them had shot-guns, most no arms at all. The first day after my arrival, I was in a room occupied by United States prisoners—officers on parole, who had been ordered to Richmond to be exchanged. While there, Confederate officers entered the room, arrested the paroled prisoners, and took them off to prison. They looked at me pretty hard, and I got out of the room as soon as possible. When I went to the Provost Marshal's office to get a pass to leave the city, there was present one of the officers who had made the arrest, who immediately had a whispered conversation with others higher in authority. The result was that I had the pleasure of giving Gen. WINDER a minute history of the whole life of myself and of some of my friends, with an account of present circumstances, pecuniary and social—of family relations, &c. The result of a half hour's conversation was, that he refused me a pass to return home, *via* New Orleans, which was all I had asked from him. Things looked gloomy, but after a hard day's work, I at last secured a pass to leave the city. I was obliged to obtain a written statement from a member of Congress of my acquaintance, vouching for me as a loyal citizen and good secessionist, which statement was put on file. My pass was taken away in the cars, but was nearly as follows:

RICHMOND, March ——, 1862.

The bearer, Mr. ——————, has permission to visit New-Orleans, upon his honor not to give any information, which, if published, might prove injurious to the interests of the Government of the Confederate States.

GEN. —— WINDER, Provost Marshal.

P. S.—*Subject to the discretion of the "Military Authorities."*

The clause, "upon his honor," &c., of course had no force, for I made no promises. This pass differed from those given to others; they had no post-script as mine had, and nobody was deprived of his pass by the officers in the cars except myself. My traveling companion had no better success than myself, in trying to obtain permission to come North. We selected on the map a point on the railroad in East Tennessee which seemed convenient to the Cumberland mountains and determined to get off there, and escape to Kentucky.

I met on the cars an old acquaintance—a Virginian by birth, and a perfectly reliable gentleman. He had been to Manassas, and expressed his indignation at the barbarities which he himself had seen practiced on the remains of Federal soldiers. He said many Confederate soldiers took the lower jawbone, and knocking the teeth out, put in rowels and made spurs out of them. They also made sleeve-buttons out of the small bones of the fingers, and other things out of various portions of the skeletons. I *know* that this gentleman would not make a false statement, and he had seen these things constantly while at Manassas. I had supposed there were no Union men in southern Virginia, but ascertained that their number was large. And yet that part of the State voted *unanimously* for secession, as the rebels boasted. They played the same game there as everywhere else.

We left the cars at the place selected in East Tennessee, I pretending that my friend was sick and must rest before continuing his journey to New-Orleans. We soon found Union men, with whom we staid a few days, till some Confederate officers began to make inquiries about us, when we walked out one afternoon, and one of our new friends happened to overtake us with our valises in a wagon, and we did not return again.

We (myself and companion) traveled many days after leaving the railroad in East Tennessee before reaching Cumberland Mountains. One Union man would go with us as guide, from his own to some other Union man's home, distant some two, sometimes five or ten miles, when another would accompany us on still further.

Once we passed near a place where there had been a fight. A regiment, or part of a regiment, had been raised for the Confederate States. The men pretended to enlist for, and were mustered into the Confederate service. The rebel flag floated over their camp, all their officers were elected, and they were expected to start soon for the Confederate army. But when they moved, instead of going South, they raised the Stars and Stripes, and started Northward. Cavalry were sent after them, a fight ensued, of course, and the cavalry were put to utter rout, with some loss in killed and wounded, and two of their principal men prisoners. The Union party brought them over with them, and that regiment is now in Uncle Sam's service.

At another time a company of infantry passed along the road within thirty yards of where we were concealed. They had captured Capt. FRY and seventeen of his men, and were taking the prisoners to Knoxville. They intended to hang FRY, but he showed that he was regularly enlisted, and held a Captain's commission in the United States army, and the Union men said they would not dare to kill him.

On the first day of April—a bright and beautiful morning—we stood upon the crowning ridge of the Cumberland Mountains. We gave three rousing cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, (the first I had ever heard,) followed by the *Te Deum*, sung not very artistically, perhaps, but with deep gratitude for our safe deliverance. Far below at our feet lay the beautiful valley called Powell's, carpeted with green, mingled with the soft bloom of the peach-orchards; but the men of strong arms and honest hearts, tillers of that fertile soil, were no longer there; they had fled from despotism and oppression, and were in the Government ranks in Kentucky, and called themselves Uncle Sam's Boys.

East Tennessee is more like our own Vermont than any other State I have ever seen. The productions are about the same as those of Vermont. The country is divided into small farms; the people do not generally own negroes, but do their own work, and are honest, industrious and hospitable. To us every man there acted like a brother, risking their lives and liberty to assist us, and hardly ever would receive a cent of money from us. "No," said they, "we do not want money, but whenever you have a chance to help a Union man in trouble, do for him as we do for you, and in that way pay us." They have been continually robbed of their property, their best citizens have been arrested, many killed and many have died in prison; they have suffered every indignity and outrage, and thousands are now exiles from the land of their birth, but their faith has never wavered. Loyal from first to last, their spirit cannot be quenched. There are now in the Union army seven full regiments from East Tennessee and another forming, and there are twenty thousand men more left in that country who are ready to die for the Union. If all their arms had not been taken away, they would have risen on their oppressors long ago. All through Kentucky I met East Tennessee fugitives, who were waiting to return home under the protection of the United States army. Our sympathies are excited when we read of the Covenanters and of the Waldenses, but to-day, here in our fair land, are a people whose sufferings and firmness are the same or perhaps greater. Whenever a people feel like complaining of heavy taxes, they had better think a little while about their East Tennessee brothers.

AFFAIRS IN REBELDOM.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

FORT PILLOW, May 11, via CAIRO, May 12.

I have had a conversation with a gentleman direct from Richmond *via* Mobile. He is an intelligent man, and heretofore a prominent Secessionist, enjoying the confidence of the rebel Government. When he left Richmond the evacuation of Richmond had been determined upon, and the news of the surrender of New-Orleans had been received. The President and his Cabinet officers were utterly dispirited, though they attempted to put a good face upon their reverses, and obstinately refused to openly admit a defeat. With the evacuation of Yorktown they calculated upon the surrender of all Virginia.

The rebel Capital is in progress of removal to Montgomery, Ala., the place of its nativity. This was being effected in the most quiet manner possible, to avoid creating any increased public alarm. The Government officials would not take their departure from Richmond until the last moment, hoping by their proximity to encourage their army opposed to McCLELLAN, not to victory, which was conceded to be impossible, but to an obstinate resistance, entailing the greatest possible loss of life among the victorious invaders. Indeed, this was marked out as the policy in all southeastern Virginia. No point is to be evacuated without a struggle, and the Federal army must be decimated, if possible, as the price of every victory they gain.

The fall of New-Orleans was an unlooked for and disheartening event. DAVIS has not expletives sufficiently severe with which to denounce his officers engaged in that affair. Poltroons, cowards, traitors, knaves, abolition tools, &c., are mild terms for him to apply to them. The loss of New-Orleans closes the door of communication between the rebels and the outside world. It also shuts up their most profitable field of supply, and in fact the only field they had really calculated on. Texas, the grain and cattle growing State, whence the commissary department of the South has hitherto been largely supplied, is now cut out from rebeldom, and starvation, the terrible alternative to submission, is now offered to the rebel army. This is the great trouble now bearing upon the pretended Government. They can still make a show of resistance without Virginia, but it is impossible to keep an army in the field with nothing for them to eat. Very nice plans had been laid for the distant future. Cotton fields of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi were to be planted with corn, by which means, after another harvest, they would in this respect be independent of the rest of the world, but unfortunately the rest of the world is cut off from them before the harvest is ripe, and they are left in a sad dilemma. Contingent on a successful resistance at Corinth, they still have some hope of having the superabundant crops of the North brought to them, by barges and floats on the extreme Upper Tennessee River, from Eastern Kentucky and Southwestern Virginia; but, if BEAUREGARD is compelled to retreat from his present position, this whole channel is cut off. Their next reliance is to run their produce across the Mississippi by stealth, from Texas *via* Louisiana and Arkansas. They argue that it is impossible for the Federals to guard seven hundred miles of river so closely as to prevent the transit of considerable quantities of supplies.

In this stretch of the Mississippi there are innumerable streams running into it from far up in the interior of the western country. Boats can be loaded at the headwaters of these streams, and when the proper time arrives, floated down and run into some convenient bayou or creek on the eastern shore and unloaded. Such are the desperate expedients resolved upon to eke out a living until another harvest.

Should BEAUREGARD be defeated at Corinth, a line of defence has already been determined upon, extending from Charleston, S. C., along the line of the Georgia Railroad in a direct westerly course through Atlanta, Ga., Jacksonville, Ala., and Columbus, Miss. An attempt will also be made to hold the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, or a portion of it, in order to prevent its use by the Union forces. Failing in this, they will fall back upon the Mobile and Ohio Road. Such are some of the nice-laid schemes for the prolongation of the rebellion.

My authority is indisputable, but cannot with propriety be given in this connection. When the gentleman left Richmond nothing was known of BEAUREGARD's intention to evacuate Corinth. On the contrary, the confidence was sought to be inspired that he could hold the place; but at Mobile it was generally believed that he was evacuating, and at Memphis the report had it that the place was already occupied by the Federals, and that BEAUREGARD, after making a feint of falling back on Grand Junction, had executed a flank movement, and taken position on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Road south of Corinth.

At Memphis there was much boldness manifested in the expression of Union sentiment, in view of the probable occupancy of the town by Northern forces.

Mr. J. handed me a copy of a call for a meeting in Memphis as follows:

"Stars and Stripes, attention!

At the appointed hour, let every loyalist be found at the Hall of Independence.

Our deliverance is at hand.

Let us prepare to welcome it.

By order of the President."

This was posted throughout the city. Another read as follows:

"Watchmen, know your beats! Sentinels, stand ready for duty!

Guard well the entrance to Loyalty Hall to-night, and let no traitor, [?] surprise the assembly of the lovers of freedom and constitutional government. Let every loyalist be promptly in attendance at this meeting, as business of great importance (in anticipation of the arrival of our friends) will be transacted.

By order of the Executive Committee."

Others of a similar nature were conspicuously posted.

All news from down the river was carefully suppressed, hence my informant has nothing later of the operations of Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet than has been published.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL JOURNALS.

SEPARATION FINAL AND ETERNAL.

In the Virginia Senate, on Thursday last, the 8th inst., Mr. JOHNSON, of Bedford, from the Committee to consider the present state of the country, reported the following:

The General Assembly of Virginia, now convened in extraordinary session, deem this a fit occasion briefly to review the nature and conduct of the pending war, and solemnly to reaffirm the sentiments which animate them; and those principles of civil liberty which the people of this State and of the Confederate States have maintained from the commencement of the contest, and which, with the blessing of God, they will continue to maintain with unshaken constancy to its close.

For more than a year the Government and people of the North have waged a cruel, unjust and unrelenting war against us. They deny to us the inalienable right of self-government, in defence of which, in the war of the Revolution of 1776, they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors. With professed regard for the rights of man, they have at different periods sympathized with the Greeks, the Poles, the Irish, the Hungarians, and the South American States, and all who have at any time sought by force to dissolve their subsisting political ties and to establish a separate nationality; yet they deny to those whom they call their brethren the right, which clearly belongs to them as sovereign States, to withdraw peaceably from the Union, and to govern themselves; which rights the people of the Confederate States have declared their solemn purpose to exercise with a unanimity without a parallel in civil revolutions.

In prosecuting the war they have violated without scruple the Constitution which they profess to defend. They have suspended, by Executive proclamation and without law, the writ of *habeas corpus*; imprisoned, without legal warrant or military necessity, thousands of respectable citizens of both sexes; violated their obligations to the State of Maryland, and their solemn compact in the Compromise measures of 1850, by abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia; they have trampled on private rights by depredations upon private property, and now meditate, by a wholesale act of legal robbery, the confiscation of the property of nearly every citizen of the Southern States; professing to be the peculiar friends of the black race, they have destroyed their peace and happiness, seducing them by false promises from the kind care and protection of their hereditary owners, and, having found them burdensome to their benevolence, have cruelly cast them off by thousands, without protection or support, to starve or die. The civilized world cannot fail to contrast the acts of these pretenders with their professions, and to see in their seemingly anxious desire to uphold the Constitution their true motive—greed of avarice and the lust of power.

Be it Resolved, as the solemn and deliberate sense of the General Assembly of Virginia—

1. *That the separation between the North and South is final and eternal*; that it was declared by the people of the Confederate States, each acting for itself, with unexampled unanimity, and whatever reverence for the Union may have lingered, for a time, in some minds has been entirely dissipated by the cruel, rapacious and atrocious conduct of our enemies.

2. *Resolved*, That we have full confidence in our gallant armies now in the field, which have achieved many glorious victories, and never sustained a disgraceful defeat; yet, should the tide of battle turn against us, we will not be discouraged, but summoning new energy to meet the exigencies, struggle on until, with the blessing of God, we shall conquer an honorable peace, and finally establish our independence.

3. *Resolved*, That ordinary coast defences cannot be expected to withstand the powerful armaments of modern naval warfare, and whilst the fall of New-Orleans is to be regretted as a calamity, it is no cause for despondency. In the language of our own WASHINGTON, on a similar occasion: "We should never despair. If new difficulties arise, we must only put forth new exertions and proportion our efforts to the exigency of the times."

4. *Resolved*, That in the defence of our liberties we solemnly pledge, for ourselves and our constituents, to the Government of the Confederate States our whole resources

[illegible] that we will never submit, under any circumstances, to union with the North, nor cease this contest so long as a hostile foot rests upon our soil.

The reading of the report was listened to with marked attention. Mr. Johnson, of Bedford, moved the rules be suspended, to put the resolutions on their passage at once.

Mr. Collier thought they were inadequate to the occasion; that the preamble wholly failed to do justice to the great subject. He would like himself to examine, with a view of amending.

Mr. Johnson withdrew his motion, and they were laid over.

GUERRILLA WARFARE.

The Richmond papers publish large numbers of advertisements urging enlistment in companies of "Partisan Rangers." J. D. Imboden, who proposes to be Colonel of one of these regiments for service west of the Blue Ridge, says in his appeal:

"The corps will consist of ten companies of a mixed character, (mounted and foot,) adapted to the peculiar region of country in which it is to operate. The officers, except myself, will all be elected as in other arms of the service—the staff to be appointed. The enlistment will be for the war, and any one may join me who is not now regularly mustered into the military service of the country. The pay, rations, &c., are the same as in the army, with the additional advantage that the Government will pay the full value of all arms and munitions captured from the enemy.

Judging from the applications I have already received, the corps will be speedily filled up; but as I desire that it shall consist of 'picked men,' I call attention to it in this public manner. The fact that a number of officers, who were defeated in the late reorganization of the army, have already expressed a desire to join me in this wild, adventurous service, in which individual prowess is not swallowed up in the mere mechanism of great masses of men, induces me to express the hope that many others will do likewise.

I don't propose to rely much on military science, but mainly on great celerity of movement, sleepless vigilance, good marksmanship and plenty of old-fashioned rough fighting and bushwhacking, to make the country too hot to permit a Yankee to show himself outside of his camp. I therefore want men who will march all night, or sit behind a tree all day for the chance of a good shot at a Yankee with a double-barreled shot-gun, and consider the gratification cheaply purchased, and the arms captured on such other gain. My headquarters will be at Staunton for the present, where I will remain during the organization. As fast as companies of sixty or sixty-two men are organized, they will be put in the field. I desire all who can, to bring the best arms they have—shot-guns, rifles, pistols, &c. *We will try and get better ones hereafter.* Also, one good suit of clothes, with a change of under-clothing, and one good blanket. Mounted men will furnish their own horses on the same terms as cavalry."

John Scott, "of Fauquier, Captain, C. S. A.," says: "I have received the requisite authority to enlist a corps of Partisan Rangers to serve during the war.

The corps is designed to consist of mounted riflemen, cavalry and infantry, and have attached to it a company armed with the light howitzer. I propose to operate within the enemy's lines, and will be enabled to hold out the prospect of a more active life than that which falls to the lot of the regular soldier; at all events, the members of the corps will not be subjected to the tedium of camp life.

I cordially and most earnestly invite all who desire to enter the partisan branch of the service to unite with me, and all companies and battalions not mustered into the Confederate service. I desire gentlemen who propose to unite with me to bring with them such private arms as they may be able to command—shot-guns, rifles, pistols, &c.

The way is hunted for his scalp, and our Government has determined to pay for all arms and munitions of war which we may capture from the enemy, thus placing the defenders of our country and the oppressors of our liberty upon the footing of the savage beast of the forest, to be captured or slain at all times and by any means not prohibited by legal warfare.

I invoke all enterprising men to join me, who are not engaged in the military service, and especially those whose homes are in the possession of the enemy—and invoke them to join me whether animated by a simple love of country, or a hatred of the public enemy; *whether they have a wrong to redress, a vengeance to slake or a home to protect.*"

PLANS OF OUR ENEMIES.

From the Memphis Avalanche, April 6.

The statement of M. Mercier, the French Minister, on his return from Richmond, that he was astonished to find that our Government, in the face of all our recent disasters, was still buoyant and hopeful, is not, under the circumstances, at all surprising. He and the Government he represents have been misled by the crafty policy of the Lincoln Government. The foreign Powers, according to the European [illegible], proposing to intervene in behalf of peace, in the beginning of the present struggle, were informed by Seward that owing to the delay in procuring arms they had been unable to make the progress they had anticipated, crushing out the rebellion, but that if they would only allow him ninety days from the first of March, he would agree, if the rebellion was not at an end at that time, that Europe should intervene for peace. Hence the activity in the Northern army, and the bustle in the Northern workshops. Great efforts are to be made in the intervening time to overrun as many of the Southern States as possible. Our enemies can hardly expect to conquer or subdue our people. They must know that that is impossible. But what they now seek is to get as large a share of our territory as possible, in order that when the foreign powers do intervene, as they seem confidently to expect, they may get the lion's share of the States. It is for this reason that we have been so much pained to observe the evacuating policy which has been pursued so [illegible]. The enemy already hold Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, with large portions of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Florida. This would give them a decided advantage in the negotiation for a boundary. *It is true that our Congress has already declared that the war shall last until every foot of Southern soil is redeemed from the occupancy of the Northern armies, but it is also true that since that declaration we have regained none of our lost territory, but, on the contrary, lost more. The prospect of our recovering lost ground, then, is not so bright as it would seem. It is said that if the enemy give us battle at Corinth, that we shall first whip and then capture his army; and, these advantages attained, we shall adopt the aggressive policy, and carry the war into the enemy's own country. It would have been well* for us if we had adopted this course long since. Our troops, instead of leading inactive lives in camp, would have been greatly delighted at the opportunity of glory on such a field. Still it may not be too late to adopt this policy now. It is, in our opinion, the only way to put an end to the war. As long as the Federals can sit quietly at home and escape the evils of the war they inflict upon others, there is but little probability of their agreeing to any proposition for peace which does not involve our own humiliation. But war at their own doors—an invasion of their own lands and homes—could not fail to have a beneficial influence upon their minds toward a speedy peace. Now that the idea that "cotton is king" has exploded, after inflicting upon us all the ills under which we suffer, it seems to us to be the highest dictate of wisdom to change our tactics and adopt an aggressive warfare. We have tried the defensive policy, and it has resulted in materially damaging us. Let us now try the aggressive. Let us try it, too, at once. *Whatever is done, should be done speedily—for there is now less than two months in which to turn the tide in our favor, and strike a balance-sheet with the North, before Europe intervenes."*

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From the Memphis Argus, May 6.

The telegraph announces the withdrawal into the interior, from Yorktown, of the Confederate army, and also the ascent of Federal gunboats to West Point, on York River, 30 miles below its formation by the junction of the Pamunkey and Mattapony. The only direction by which our army could reach the interior was up the Peninsula, between the York and James Rivers, through Charles City and New Kent Counties.

The general impression that the withdrawal of our forces into the interior has been occasioned by the appearance of Federal gunboats at West Point, (which, by the way, is over one hundred miles from Richmond,) is incorrect. McClellan, no doubt, having discovered the route to Richmond *via* Yorktown and the Peninsula, to be a "hard road to travel," is preparing for a sudden movement on the capital *via* Fredericksburgh, occupied, some time since, by Gen. Banks' column.

That timely information of this design has reached Gen. Johnston in authentic shape, and that his sudden movement up the Peninsula is to cover Richmond upon that side, will, we think, be found correct. His command of the Peninsula enables him to throw his army suddenly in either direction, and thus protect Richmond from a movement *via* Yorktown or Fredericksburgh. We can easily believe that the movement is approved in Richmond. Who ever heard of Gen. Johnston making a balk? Let no one feel alarmed for the safety of Richmond.

The *Avalanche* remarks: "We learn from an officer lately from Virginia, that the evacuation of Yorktown—to which the dispatch from Richmond in yesterday's issue referred—was not a complete evacuation, but only that our troops had fallen back some five miles, to other intrenchments just as good as those they left behind. So, we may expect yet to hear of a great battle at or near Yorktown, before Richmond bows to Federal domination."

The same paper publishes this dispatch:

Richmond, May 5.—Our forces retired from Yorktown. The movement is generally approved here. Yesterday three of the enemy's gunboats ascended York River to West Point, about 30 miles from Richmond. One gunboat fired at the last train which left West Point.

THE SURRENDER OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence Richmond Dispatch.

Memphis, April 28, 1862.

At New-Orleans, another scene was enacted in the great drama, for which modern history has few parallels. Men, women, and children, turned out of their houses *en masse*, to aid in the destruction of the property liable to capture. Gentlemen were seen rolling huge hogsheads of sugar into the levées, until they numbered thousands; casks of molasses were knocked in and, and the contents meandered sweetly through the gutters, in streams ankle deep. The torch was applied to King Cotton, and when night came, there flashed up against the dark sky volumes of fire from 20,000 bales, properly communicating to the conqueror the spirit of resistance, sacrifice, implacability, and defiance, which characterizes this people. Citizens gathered in anxious knots upon the levées, and around the public buildings, to unite their common determination never to surrender; the ladies and children mustered in crowds upon the thoroughfares, waving Confederate flags and eliciting the cheers of the populace, while the more excitable community, constituting the lower classes, could hardly be restrained from laying violent hands upon the minions of Lincolndom who were landed to do the Federal bidding. The Stars and Stripes were cut down and trampled in the dust almost as soon as they floated in the air, and our own Confederate ensign ran defiantly up from a hundred mastheads. It was a reënaction of the old time-honored fervid scenes of the Revolution, and the praises that beat in these strong hearts beat in unison to a sentiment that breathed for "liberty or death." Thus stood the attitude of affairs at our last advices.

YANKEE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 8.

About 319 of the 500 and odd Yankees said to have been captured by our troops in the fight near Williamsburgh on Monday, arrived here last evening under a guard of cavalry, commanded by Capt. R. A. Caskie, and were lodged in the C. S. Military Prison. The prisoners marched in the centre of a hollow square, and owing to the accumulation of dust did not have a very presentable look. When coming up Main-street they were allowed to buy such articles of provisions as they stood in need of. Bread was eaten with an avidity that showed the parties appreciated it. We believe no one jeered at them while passing to the prison. Those who witnessed their advent seemed disposed to treat them with silent contempt. They represented themselves to have been kindly treated on the way. The following is a list of the officers brought here as prisoners, viz.: Lewis Benedict, Jr., Lieut.-Col., 73d N. Y.; H. E. Lee, Capt. Co. I, 74th N. Y.; Martin Willis, Co. E, 74th N. Y.; Benj. Price, Capt. Co. D, 70th N. Y.; Alex. H. Drake, Capt. Co. H, 33d N. Y.; B. S. Chamberlayne, 1st Lieut., Q. M. 9th Ill.; W. H. Kinley, 2d Lieut. Co. D, 6th New-Jersey.

Four members of Company M, 5th United States Cavalry, captured at Williamsburgh on Sunday, May 4th, by a detachment of our forces, were brought here on Wednesday evening, on the steamer *Schultz*. They gave the names of James Kirkpatrick, Jno. G. Quinn, Jas. Murray and R. A. Hubbard. A Yankee named Hastwood, Adjutant of the 5th New York Regiment, captured at Harrisonburgh, was also brought down on the Central cars yesterday evening and lodged in the C. S. Military Prison.

COMPLIMENTARY.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Among the prisoners captured in the battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, were a batch of Yankee Surgeons, who were paroled and permitted to prowl around Richmond. Of them particularly conspicuous were Drs. J. M. Homiston and W. F. Swalm, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, whose loud and bitter denunciations of the "Lincoln-Seward" Administration were only equaled by their extravagant laudations of our Government. So "fascinated with our people," and so well were they "assured of the justness of our cause," that they avowed an intention, so soon as they could settle up their affairs at home, to return to "Dixie's Land," and unite their fortunes with the "Sunny South." Upon a basis of these pretensions, (or some other influence,) a few of our citizens were induced to take these gentry under their especial charge, entertaining them at their houses, introducing them into society, driving them around the city, and otherwise catering to their pleasure. Dr. Homiston professed entire disgust for the "imbecile policy of Abraham," and declared the only reason why he came to be in the service was, that in time of peace he had held the position of regimental surgeon, and when the clarion of war was sounded he could not resign without having base imputations cast upon his "pluck" (bless the mark!); but, as he had passed the ordeal of Manassas' bloody field, he should resign, and, immediately upon returning home, would pour forth through the columns of the Brooklyn *Eagle* his vials of wrath upon the heads of the "powers that be" there, from copious notes which he had prepared and frequently exhibited.

Now let us shift the scene to New-York, and see how these patriotic and over-sensitive gentlemen kept their plighted vows of eternal fidelity to the South. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of May 2, contains their testimony before the "Committee on the Conduct of the War," which abounds in extravagant stories and malicious misrepresentations, charging upon our soldiers most inhuman acts and terrible monstrosities. In fact, the vocabulary of billingsgate is totally inadequate to express their ideas of our fallen and degraded nature. And yet, these were the invited guests, social friends and boon companions of people living amongst us! the moral of which plainly points us to the manly, determined course which characterized the people of New-Orleans in the face of the Federal fleet, when the emblem of Northern tyranny was saluted by a few miscreants in their midst.

IRON-CLAD FORTIFICATIONS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

An article appeared not long ago in one of the British periodicals, showing that fortifications, as well as gunboats, could be sheathed with iron and made entirely impervious to the assault of floating iron batteries. One of the two, the iron-clad fortification, would evidently be superior. The South, which has shown the world what can be done by iron-clad vessels, should now make an exhibition of the practicability of iron-clad land defences. We would suggest to the ladies of Richmond that they should devote the iron intended for their gunboat to this purpose, and we call the attention of the Government and of the city authorities to the necessity of arming in this way at once, some of the defences on the river approaches to the city. There is enough old iron, as we have said again and again, among the households of Richmond, to furnish a shield for the whole city against the river attacks of the enemy. But the authorities must be at the pains to send carts and collect it, which they ought to have done long ago.

A REMARKABLE GUN.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Williams Gun has been achieving wonders wherever it has been tried. A Kentucky officer, with a few marksmen, took it out a few days ago, and it brought down the game at *eighteen hundred yards*, just twice the longest range of the enemy's weapons. *At twelve hundred yards it was as reliable as most* guns at three hundred. The inventor of this gun lives within a stone's throw of the place where we write. This deadly weapon has been invented a whole year, during which time he has sought in vain to have it introduced. At last he has succeeded. The General who ordered the experiments which have resulted as are described, has given such an account of them that a certain number has been ordered. If we had had them a year ago, they might by this time have changed the whole face of the war.

GUNBOATS.

From the Memphis Argus, May 6.

What were gunboats made for? Before this war commenced, when the old idea, that war means fighting, prevailed, it was generally understood that a navy was designed for some use, and that when a Government, during a war, expended time and money in the construction and armament of gunboats, floating batteries and like aquatic concerns, something was to be done in the way of fighting. It was not generally understood, then, that one of the main objects of a fleet of gunboats was to keep a large number of shoulder-strapped gentry out of mischief, and provide employment for crews without either ever being brought within sight of an enemy. But the old fogies who fondly believed that gunboats were designed, like everything else, to be of some use, have had their eyes opened not a little by the events of the past few months.

We made a great splurge with gunboats on the Mississippi. Immense sums of money were expended upon them, and some as fine ordnance as the Confederacy possessed was placed at the disposal of the commanders, who, having "seen service," were of course expected to do something—else why did they accept their positions?

Will some one inform us of a single benefit resulting to the Confederacy from the fleet which passed Memphis with pomp and parade before the disgraceful hullabaloo at New-Madrid? Was a single Federal thereby disconcerted? Were any of the Yankee batteries, constructed on the banks, almost within view of the "flotilla," disturbed?

AGRARIANISM AND APPREHENSION.

From the Memphis Avalanche, May 7.

It is not improbable that a large quantity of sugar and molasses may be devoted to destruction. Both articles, within a very brief period, have wonderfully advanced in price. To say that this is occasioned by scarcity would be asserting that which is not true. By a little investigation, there would be found here much more than has been usual at this season of the year; and that they should be advanced to a fabulous value is not a little remarkable, unless their value is measured by the prices of meats.

It is suggested that it would not be amiss to take time by the forelock; *and, while it may be done without hurry and bustle, a quantity should be distributed among the needy, who have not the ability to purchase at present prices, and may be driven to desperate want in a short time.* This might be done, without fear of frauds, through the offices of the gentlemen who have benevolently taken charge of the Free Market. It might be conveniently done while there is no hurry. How much better would it be to distribute this very excellent substitute for meat, when the latter cannot be had, than to see it destroyed and of no use to anybody! This suggestion is made for the notice of those who are not disposed to put off everything till the last moment.

MATTERS AT HUNTSVILLE.

We find the following in the Mobile *Evening News*, of the 2d:

Persons escaped from Huntsville since its occupation by the enemy, inform us that the merchants all closed their places of business after the town passed into possession of the enemy. Gen. Mitchel, the Federal commander, ordered them to open the stores or he would open them himself, and carried his tyranny further by compelling them to receive the shinplasters of the Lincoln Government in payment for all goods which his soldiers and officers might wish to purchase. This, of course, is mere robbery, perpetrated in a new and ingenious manner.

The officers and soldiers are insolent and overbearing, and carry things with a high hand. Horses and other private property are pressed into service. *It was reported in Huntsville that Judge George W. Lane would be appointed by Lincoln Military Governor of the State of Alabama.* He will have an agreeable and harmonious time administering the functions of his office over the several hundred thousand rebellious subjects. He will have to keep up a considerable standing army for an indefinite number of years, and have a powerful and trusty body-guard to watch over the safety of his regal person.

THE COMING BATTLE AT CORINTH.

ADDRESS OF GEN. BRAGG.

Headquarters Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi, Corinth, May 3, 1862.

Soldiers: You are again about to encounter the mercenary invader who pollutes the sacred soil of our beloved country. Severely punished by you, and driven from his chosen positions, with a loss of his artillery and his honor, at Shiloh, when double your numbers, he now approaches cautiously and timidly, unwilling to advance, unable to retreat. Could his rank and file enjoy a freeman's right, not one would remain within our limits, but they are goaded on under a tyrant's lash by desperate leaders, whose only safety lies in success.

Such a foe ought never to conquer freemen, battling upon their own soil.

You will encounter him in your chosen position, strong by nature and improved by art, away from his main support and reliance—gunboats and heavy batteries—and, for the first time in this war, with nearly equal numbers. The slight reverses we have met on the sea-board have worked us good as well as evil; the brave troops so long retained there have hastened to swell our numbers, while the gallant Van Dorn and invincible Price, with the ever successful "army of the West," are now in your midst, with numbers almost equaling the "army of Shiloh." We have, then, but to strike and destroy; and, as the enemy's whole resources are concentrated here, we shall not only redeem Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri at one blow, but open the portals of the whole Northwest.

BRAXTON BRAGG,

[Official.] General Commanding Second Corps.

Geo. G. Garner, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 22.

Headquarters Army Mississippi, Corinth, Miss., April 25, 1862.

All strangers arriving at Corinth will be required to register their names in the office of the Provost-Marshal. They must state at the same time by what authority and for what purpose they have come within the lines of this army, and for what number of days their business will require their residence within said lines. All persons found without apparent business *will be reported promptly by the Provost-Marshal to the commanding officer of the post for his action.*

By command of Gen. Beauregard.

THOS. JORDAN, A. A.-Gen.

A REPORT BY GEN. BEAUREGARD.

Corinth, Miss., April 17.—Reports of commanders show that fourteen pieces of the enemy's artillery were brought from the field of battle.

Over 25 stand of colors and 3,000 prisoners were captured.

My general reports of the battle will be sent in two or three days. I have applied for an exchange of prisoners for those taken at New Madrid Bend.

G. T. Beauregard.

To Gen. R. D. Lee, Acting General-in-Chief, Richmond, Va.

BEAUREGARD TO HIS SOLDIERS.

Headquarters Army of the Mississippi, Corinth, April 17, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi:

You have bravely fought the invaders of your soil for two days, in his own position; fought your superior in numbers, in arms, in all the appliances of war. Your success has been great. His losses have been immense—outnumbering yours in all save in personal worth of the slain. You drove him from his camps to the shelter of his iron-clad gunboats, which alone saved him from complete disaster. You captured his artillery, more than twenty-five flags and standards, and took over three thousand prisoners.

You have done your duty. Your Commanding General thanks you. Your countrymen are proud of your deeds on the bloody field of Shiloh, and confident of the ultimate success of your valor.

Soldiers, untoward events saved the enemy from annihilation. His insolent presence still pollutes your soil. His hostile flag still flaunts before you. There can be no peace as long as these things are.

Trusting that God is with us, as he was with our fathers, let us seek to be worthy of his favor, and resolve to be independent or perish in the struggle.

By the Commanding General.

[Official.] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Thomas Jordan, A. A. G.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

Cairo, Wednesday, May 14.

Memphis papers of the 11th are received.

A dispatch from Natchez states that the Federal fleet had returned to New-Orleans.

The *Appeal*, commenting on the growing disposition on the part of the citizens to refuse the Confederate notes, characterizes the parties as traitors.

The same journal says that the only condition upon which the South will accept peace, is recognition and independence, not only of the Cotton States, but of every Border State whose people desire an alliance with the Confederacy.

The Provost-Marshal of Memphis has ordered the arrest of all persons refusing to take Confederate money in payment of goods.

The *Appeal* of the 11th says: "We have certain intelligence that Gen. Halleck's army has lost over 5,000 by desertion, the country between the Tennessee River and Kentucky being full of them. The whole of the Fortieth Ohio deserted and disbanded after the battle of the 7th. Numbers of Kentuckians and Missourians followed their example, in consequence of disaffection produced by the late Anti-Slavery movements in Congress."

A report has been brought from Little Rock that *Gen. Curtis' Division of the National army has commenced to march upon the Capital of Arkansas, and* says that Gen. Steele is marching to the same point from Pocahontas.

The following rebel official dispatches are published:

"Desarc, Ark., Saturday, May 10.

The enemy are reported to have been in Augusta, Jackson County. They took possession of all the cotton in the neighborhood. They are reported in considerable force at Jacksonport and Batesville. Their destination is unknown. They are reported to be from 5,000 to 10,000 strong. Seventeen hundred bales of cotton were burned here to-day."

Corinth, Saturday, May 10.

Since the terrible thrashing administered to Gen. Pope's command yesterday by Generals Price and Van Dorn, we have had no further demonstrations. Matters are accordingly quiet this morning.

The following characteristic message from Jeff. Thompson is published:

"Fort Wright, Saturday, May 10.

We Missourians concluded to celebrate to-day the anniversary of the Camp Jackson massacre. We have shown the enemy that we still own the Mississippi, and can run the blockade whenever we choose. We gave them a few bullets this morning to show them our power, and after a handsome scrimmage of thirty minutes, we backed down the river with two killed and eight slightly wounded. Our officers are all safe and our gunboats uninjured. All, from the Commodore down to the powder-boys, behaved like soldiers."

The *Appeal* publishes this dispatch without comment.

A DESERTER SHOT.

From the Memphis Avalanche, April 26.

On Friday morning last, at Grand Junction, a deserter from Capt. A. B. Bartlett's Company, Col. B. D. Harman's Regiment, named Harris, from Holly Springs, Miss., underwent the extreme penalty of his offence. It seems that he had first joined a Louisiana regiment, and received the bounty, and had deserted, attaching himself to another regiment, again securing bounty. It was said that he had practiced this trick several times, but having deserted Col. Harman's Regiment, which he had joined for the bounty, he was arrested, and was about to be favored with a severe flogging, and drummed out of the service, when an order for a trial by Court-martial was received, and this tribunal sentenced him to the penalty of death. Marched to the ground, he waived the ceremony of having his eyes bandaged, and folding his arms, and bidding the detail to make sure work, he met his fate undaunted. The detail of twelve men was made from a Louisiana battalion, and twelve muskets, six loaded with ball, and the same number with blank cartridges, handed it. At the word they all fired, two balls striking the prisoner in the head, two in the breast, and two in the abdomen. They were all necessarily fatal, and he fell instantly dead, nor made a struggle. The ceremony was witnessed by about three hundred persons, in addition to the forces under Col. Harman's command.

A RUMOR AND A HINT.

From the Memphis Appeal, April 29.

A rumor is current in the city—whence originating we are unable to say—that Columbus, Mississippi, had been entered by a detachment of Federal cavalry, from North Alabama, who destroyed the Government stores and iron works. We only mention this for the purpose of expressing a doubt as to its truth, and also to call the attention of the authorities to the propriety of effectually guarding against any such disaster.

MORE SPIES.

The Richmond *Inquirer* (Administration organ) in alluding to the recent reprieve of the two condemned spies, says:

"We feel now free to state, that, though the condemned men have been respited for a few days by the President, they will certainly be hung. We learn that they have made several important revelations concerning some very high functionaries in our Government. This, however, we merely mention as a rumor."

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the late term of the Fulton (Georgia) Superior Court, Judge Bull, among other matters given in charge to the Grand Jury, recommended the prosecution of all foreign-born citizens who have exercised the right of citizenship and now claim exemption from military service in the Confederate army upon the ground that they are subjects of a foreign Government. He contended that they were guilty of a misdemeanor, and ought to be sent to the Penitentiary.

The Jonesboro (Tenn.) *Express* learns that a fearful disease has made its appearance in Carter County, Tenn. The symptoms of the disease are similar to those of congestive fever or cold plague. In a few hours its victim is dead. Last Monday morning there were four corpses in one house. In the last ten days twenty or thirty have fallen before it, and it was still on the increase.

A gentleman informs the *Planters' Banner* that Gov. Moore told him that he "had uniformly ordered his Colonels throughout the State to leave one white man on every plantation."

The schooner *Sir Robert Peel*, with a valuable cargo, was destroyed on the coast of South Carolina to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

A flatboat, containing one hundred hogsheads sugar, sunk at the Memphis landing on the night of the 24th ult.

The Marion (N. C.) *Express* notices a new pistol, which can be fired twenty-four times without reloading.

The Third Alabama Regiment has given $1,000 toward building a gunboat for the defence of Alabama.

The churches of Georgetown, S. C., have given their bells to the Confederacy.

The Nashville Methodist publishing house will soon commence operations in Mobile.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Chicago Post.

Pittsburgh Landing, Saturday, May 3, 1862.

Not a day passes without engagements of a trifling nature, in which, not unfrequently, several hundred are engaged. The division of the army under Gen. Pope, on Tuesday last, were engaged in an important action of this nature at Monterey, capturing *sixty prisoners, breaking up a camp of the enemy, and occupying in force the ground from which they* retreated. But in the action twenty of our men were killed and wounded.

Strategy is reported to be Gen. Beauregard's *special forte*. On Wednesday last it was his *failing*. About eight miles above Hamburgh (which is itself located four miles up the river from Pittsburgh Landing) an effort was made on that day to ferry to the opposite side of the river a large force of rebels, by means of ill-constructed boats propelled by horse-power. The supposed object of the movement was to regain possession of Savanna, and perhaps cut off our communication from below, though in what manner it was anticipated this could be done without the aid of artillery is one of those mysteries common to rebellion movements, and as yet unexplained. The operation was discovered. The gunboat *Tyler* was immediately dispatched, but did not reach the point until some eight hundred of the enemy had been ferried across, and were safe on the east bank of the river.

The gunboat opened fire upon those who were left, scattering them in every direction, and at once put an end to the transportation of other troops by burning the boats to the water's edge. Savanna was immediately strengthened by a gunboat and an additional force of cavalry. No attack has been yet made upon it, nor have the scouts in that vicinity discovered any traces of the rebels who had succeeded in crossing. They are yet back in the country, cut off from the main army, and liable at any time to be captured by our forces.

A new regiment of rebel cavalry is reported to have been discovered to-day, some four miles in the rear of Savanna, and the town is all excitement in consequence of occasional firing, seemingly between our pickets in the rear of the town and the enemy, who succeeded in crossing above.

To-day it is reported that a force, consisting of eight companies, succeeded by a circuitous march in gaining access to the railroad in the rear of Corinth, and destroyed the track between that place and Memphis, for a distance of half a mile. The work is said to be done in a manner which will prove effectual for several days at least in cutting off supplies from Beauregard's army, and his retreat by this method of transportation. The report had its foundation in several officers who came down this afternoon.

By the hospital reports, it is ascertained that there are at the present time 1,420 sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Savanna. Seven hundred of them are classed in the latter category, many of them badly injured by gunshot wounds. There are hundreds now suffering, who, had they had extended to them at the time of their injury that care and attention which is bestowed upon them now, but which it was impossible to render with the comparatively small corps of surgeons present at the time of the battle, might now be in active service and upon duty. You who have been told that the wounded had been removed from the hospitals here—that the buildings were empty, cleaned, and ready to receive the unfortunate from another contest, will be surprised to learn that they are yet crowded almost to repletion.

May 5—5 P. M.

Yesterday (Sunday) morning, Gen. Pope planted a battery in an exposed position in a field a short distance in advance of Farmington, leaving a small force of infantry to protect it, with the intention of drawing on a force of rebels who were encamped about a mile beyond. This strategetic scheme succeeded admirably, for in about an hour two Mississippi and a Louisiana Regiment came through the woods on double quick and charged on the battery. They had no sooner got clear of the timber than Gen. Pope, whose force was drawn up in ambush, completely surrounded the rebels, taking over 2,000 prisoners, who were brought into our camp and taken to the rear.

On the same day, a cavalry reconnoissance was made from the centre of our lines toward Corinth. The cavalry met a small force of rebel infantry, whom they completely routed, killing and wounding several and *taking fifty-three prisoners. The entire army was ordered to be in readiness to march at* midnight on Sunday with three days' rations, but in consequence of the impassible condition of the roads, the order was countermanded. It rained a perfect deluge from Sunday noon until midnight, rendering the roads utterly impassable. Back water from the Tennessee, flowing into ravines, has rendered it necessary to construct several bridges on new roads recently built.

While one of the heavy siege guns was being taken over a small bridge, it gave way, drowning the teamster and six mules.

There is no longer any doubt that the enemy intend to make a desperate fight at Corinth. They are at work night and day strengthening their works. On Tuesday they received large reinforcements, supposed to be Lovell's command from New-Orleans.

Gen. Halleck is making every movement with the greatest caution, and with a certain knowledge beforehand that it will succeed as he intends it.

No civilians are allowed within the lines of the army under any circumstances. All boats at the landings are strongly guarded, and no one is allowed to leave them. Gov. Yates arrived in the steamer *Champion*, with corps of surgeons and nurses, but none of them were permitted to land.

Large quantities of sutler stores have recently arrived, and are piled up on the bank; but through the operation of an order of Gen. Halleck's, they are not permitted to be taken to the camps.

Morgan's guerrillas fire on nearly every boat which passes up or down the river. Our gunboats are constantly plying up and down, shelling the woods in every direction.

Our pickets at Savanna were attacked on Sunday by a large force of rebels, and driven in some distance, but reinforcements arriving, the rebels retreated and took to the woods, pursued by two companies of cavalry, who brought in a number of prisoners.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

LETTER FROM GEN. SMITH.

The following letter from Gen. Morgan L. Smith, which we find in the St. Louis *Republican*, answers the question whether or not our army was surprised:

Shiloh, Tenn., Saturday, May 3, 1862.

To the Editor of the Republican:

I learn through the public Press that this army was surprised. There was no surprise, and here is the whole secret of the battle on Sunday, the 10th ultimo:

You will notice that a large proportion of the troops engaged on that day were high-numbered regiments, and just mustered in, and some of them had just received their arms.

They were attacked vigorously by the enemy's best troops, and by far superior numbers. In the name of common sense, what other result could be expected? All the old regiments fell back in good order, and only when ordered to do so. The only thing to be astonished about is, that those new Ohio regiments stood their ground as well as they did. Some of the green regiments fell back in disorder when hard pressed, but not (with very few exceptions) until they had created great havoc in the enemy's ranks. That their loss in killed was in proportion to ours three to two, I have no doubt, and I do not think any intelligent officer, who walked over the ground before the interments commenced, had any. A few officers and men behaved in the most cowardly manner, that some of them are going yet, with an imaginary Mons. Beauregard with one of those long home-made knives in pursuit, spreading the news that "their regiments were surprised and all cut to pieces," they being about the only survivors, is more than probable. This is to cover their delinquencies.

I have more faith in our volunteer army and our generals now than ever before. Jeff. and Company's reign is near an end.

I send this to you for publication, in answer to letters from acquaintances asking "By whose fault the army was surprised."

Yours truly, Morgan L. Smith.

THE LOSS IN THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

Pittsburgh Landing, Monday, April 28.

I am enabled to give you our loss in the late battle—compiled from official reports. It is not absolutely correct, because the loss in Prentiss' Division is by estimate. It will be seen that there is a great reduction from the first estimates, which put our killed at six or seven thousand. Our loss in killed in proportion to the the wounded and missing, is much less than usual, accounted for by Beauregard's order, which was to fire low. The rebel cartridges contain, many of them, buckshot, and many of our wounded were hit by these comparatively harmless missiles.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Divisions.	Killed.	W'd.	Mis'g.	Total.
1. Gen. M'Clernand	251	1,351	236	1,848
2. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace	228	1,033	1,163	2,424
3. Gen. Lew. Wallace	43	257	5	305
4. Gen. Hurlburt	313	1,449	223	1,985
5. Gen. Sherman	318	1,275	441	2,034
6. Gen. Prentiss	196	562	1,802	2,760
Total	1,349	5,927	3,870	11,156

GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.

Divisions.	Killed.	W'd.	Mis'g.	Total.
2. Gen. McCook	95	793	8	896
4. Gen. Nelson	93	591	55	739
5. Gen. Crittenden	80	410	27	517
Total	268	1,794	[illegible]	2,152
Grand Totals	1,614	7,721	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE REBEL LOSS.

Details were made from the various divisions after the battle to bury the rebel dead. But few of the parties have made returns, but these returns show conclusively that the rebel loss is very large. The reports are as follows:

Number Buried.

By Sherman's Division	600
By McClernand's Division	535
By Nelson's Division	263
By Thayer's Brigade of Lew. Wallace's Division	123
Total reported	1,626

All of the other divisions had details, and from what can be ascertained there is reason to believe that about three thousand have been buried by our forces. Their wounded were carried off in wagons, and with a journey to Corinth, with transportation by cars, with such hospital accommodation as Northern Mississippi can furnish, a very large per centage of the wounds must prove fatal. On the other hand, the quick attention given to our wounded, the ease with which they were transported to hospitals far from the battle-field on steamers, with sympathetic attendants sent on from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and all parts of the West, the sending home of those who were able to go, to be nursed by their friends, and the slight character of the majority of the wounds, will go far to reduce the mortalities on our side.

GEN. MITCHEL'S DIVISION.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF GEN. TURCHIN FROM TUSCUMBIA.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Camp Near Decatur, Ala., April 30, 1862.

Gen. Turchin found his position at Tuscumbia, of which I advised you, untenable, and he has been compelled to retire, the first retrograde movement of which he has been guilty, I believe. I imagine it is not without some chagrin, though I cannot conceive why, unless the gallant General imagines it a disgrace to fall back in the face of a foe without having given him a fight. But I doubt not the General was perfectly aware of the unconsciousness of his position, when he assumed it with a portion of the Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Illinois. He was afterwards reinforced by Col. Sedgwick, with the Eighteenth Ohio, but it was only after the retreat began, and for the purpose of safely conveying away a quantity of rations, in bulk, sent by Gen. Halleck via Florence, and for which the rebels made a dive pretty much as sharks do when a pinch of man falls overboard.

Gen. Turchin determined to fall back on last Wednesday, destroying the railroad as he retired. A force of 3,000 cavalry, supported by a considerable body of infantry, were known to be on the march from Iuka to Tuscumbia, for the purpose of engaging Gen. Turchin with a view to obtain possession of the rations before mentioned as in transit from *Florence* to Decatur. The march began on Thursday morning, and the whole force arrived at Jonesborough, the railroad terminus, the rations in safety, but with some loss in men and horses. On the march, which was a long and tedious one, there was more straggling than is usual, though the men were perfectly aware of the danger of straggling. A company of the Fourth Ohio cavalry was acting as a rear guard, but failed to keep up the stragglers. Nineteen of the Nineteenth Illinois were picked up in a squad, and I suppose are now sharing captivity with Gen. Prentiss' brigade at Tuscola. I have not been able as yet to obtain a full list of the names of those captured, but hope to do so this afternoon at Huntsville, where it will be possible to look about and find who are the missing men.

On the same day the rear guard of Gen. Turchin and the advance of the rebels had a little fight of a few minutes' duration. Capt. King was in command of the Ohio Cavalry, Company H, Fourth Regiment. He was attacked by two companies of the rebels, and a couple of rounds on either side were expended, with what loss to the rebels is not likely to be soon known—our loss was three men captured and one wounded. One of the men captured the rebels will doubtless deem a valuable acquisition, as he was the free colored servant of Capt. King, and worth, probably, in the eyes of the rebel captor, at least $1,000.

Arriving without further loss at Jonesboro', Gen. Turchin proceeded to place his command on trains and send them north of the Tennessee River. The busy scene about the town I will not attempt to describe. The necessity for this haste existed in the fact that the rebels were at the town of Leighton in force, and advancing as rapidly as burned bridges or swollen streams would allow. They made their appearance at Jonesboro' to find the smoking remnants of *forty* thousand rations, which the General found it impossible to find transportation for, and which were accordingly destroyed. The feat of retreating across such a country as we found between Tuscumbia and Jonesboro', with one hundred thousand rations, and in the face of the enemy, is not such an insignificant one as the undetailed account I have sent you would indicate. But neither time, opportunity, nor paper, will allow of much more.

Gen. Turchin, with his Eighth Brigade, reached Decatur and crossed the river on Saturday night and Sunday morning, his last train crossing at a late hour of the forenoon of the latter day. The Eleventh Brigade, commanded formerly by Gen. Dumont, but at present by Col. Wm. Lytle, of the Tenth Ohio and *Carnifax Ferry* fame, had the post of honor in the retreat, *and commenced crossing the river immediately* after Gen. Turchin had departed. Capt. Edgarton's Battery was crossed, and two pieces placed in battery while the rest of the brigade crossed, it being feared that the enemy might choose that moment to attack. The Third and Tenth Ohio then crossed, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of the latter fired the magnificent bridge which had just borne us across. This work was 2,200 feet in length, and was composed of twelve spans and a draw-bridge for the purpose of allowing boats to pass. Pine and cedar underneath, tarred and oiled, had been placed upon the bridge, and the torch had hardly been applied before the whole bridge was in a flame. An hour and nothing was left of the structure but the piers upon which it had stood. And thus one deep and (at present) incurable incision was made in the great artery of which we have heard so much, and for the cutting of which every newspaper in the country has planned campaigns. But did any one imagine that it would first be cut at Decatur, Alabama? East Tennessee was to have been the assailable point, but the schemes of newspaper Generals and correspondents, I find, "gang aft awry."

The evacuation was not made without firing a gun, as most of our occupations have of late been accomplished. Capt. Edgarton found a little exercise for his rifled 6-pounders on this morning, and a shell or two was thrown yesterday. But in the morning the rebels were engaged in erecting a camp in the edge of the wood, beyond the town. The white tents were all that was visible at the distance of two miles, peering over the top of a small hill. A gun was brought to bear upon them, and after half a dozen shots had been landed among the thickly-leaved trees, the white tents hastily disappeared, and the camp was removed to some remoter and safer distance. A flag of truce came over from the town to inquire if there was any intention to shell the town, alleging as a cause for the inquiry, that a desire existed on the part of the men, women and children to follow the example of the rebels.

Gen. Turchin is at Stevenson, where I imagine the entire division is going, as it is understood a rebel force from Chattanooga is likely to give us something to do in the way of a fight.

MORGAN'S EXPLOITS.

We have already given the details of the rout of Col. Morgan by the Federal forces under Col. Duffield, at Lebanon, Tenn. The Shelbyville (Tenn.) *News*, of the 8th inst., thus alludes to Morgan's exploits before the fight:

"Our community has been thrown into great excitement, since last Saturday, by the sudden and unexpected approach of this bold and daring leader and his squadron of cavalry, within the very centre of the Federal lines.

On Thursday evening, Col. Morgan, with his squadron, attacked the wagon train of Gen. Mitchel, at or near the town of Pulaski, in Giles county, capturing sixty wagons and about two hundred and seventy unarmed Federal troops, that were being forwarded to their respective commands from the different hospitals. Not having the means of removing or securing the prisoners, they were released on parole. Among the prisoners, we learn, was a son of Major-Gen. Mitchel.

Col. Morgan and squadron remained that night in the town of Pulaski. On Friday they moved rapidly in the direction of Cornersville, passing the brick church on Richland, and dining at the house of [illegible], within one mile of Cornersville.

The squadron passed through the town of Lewisburgh about supper, where it is stated they were toasted, feasted, and supped.

A little after dark they reached the village of Farmington, where on the day before a portion of the citizens of Marshall and Bedford had, with the assistance of Col. Smith's Federal cavalry, erected a pole, and from it floated the flag of the United States. This flag they seized and carried off with them, having it at the head of their column on the next day as they passed through Unionville in this county. Leaving Farmington they came up the turnpike towards Shelbyville, three miles to Palmetto.

Here Col. Morgan, dressed in Federal uniform, passed himself off as Col. Johnson, of the Federal cavalry, and claimed for himself and his party aid as such. He succeeded for awhile in imposing upon Mr. Montgomery, [illegible] Morgan and his squadron were entertained and [illegible] by our friend Montgomery's daughter, a bright-eyed, intelligent girl, who detected the difference in dress and equipments.

At this point Col. Morgan began taking the property of our citizens. He pressed seven horses of Mr. Thos. Montgomery, one horse of Samuel Carpenter, and appropriated for the use of his squadron about $400 worth of the goods in the store of Montgomery & Carpenter, and also about fifty barrels of Mr. Montgomery's corn, and several hundred pounds of bacon—chiefly hams—and without paying one cent. Col. Morgan was told that one of the horses he was taking belonged to a son of Mr. Montgomery, who was in the command of Capt. Alexander, of the Confederate army. He sneeringly replied, "That such soldiers did not deserve to be protected."

Leaving Montgomery's at six o'clock on Saturday morning, the squadron retraced their steps to Farmington, thence going north along the Fishing Ford road, until they reached a road leading across Duck River, at White's Bridge, the first bridge on the river east of Columbia, all the others having been burned by the Confederates several weeks ago. On crossing the bridge he pressed two horses from William Carter, then passing through Unionville, he was, as we learn, received in open arms by a portion of our citizens and covered with boquets by the ladies. Beyond Unionville, and near Alfred Ransom's, he took from P. B. Moore and Wilson Maxfield all the horses they had—valuable horses—and moved on. These gentlemen are true and staunch Union men.

Col. Morgan and squadron were at Unionville about 1 o'clock in the evening. They passed on to Rover, where we hear they were guided by William G. Hight to Versailles, and from there to Salem Camp Ground, where they encamped Saturday night.

On Sunday Col. Morgan and squadron passed between Murfreesboro' and Nashville, near Smyrna, crossing the railroad, cutting the telegraph wires, and tearing up the rail on the railroad. At this point they came near capturing a train on the railroad, but fortunately failed. Crossing the railroad, they passed on Sunday over to Lebanon, in Wilson County. During the whole time that this bold movement was being made, they were carefully watched, pursued, and finally routed.

We close by expressing our utter failure in comprehending the motives that would induce Col. Morgan to make such a foray, unless it was to seize the Bank of Middle Tennessee, of which we learn that Ex-Gov. Campbell and S. T. Morley are the owners, and who, it is stated, were arrested at Lebanon."

THE ADVANCE TO CUMBERLAND GAP.

THE REBEL DEFENCES AND THE UNION PREPARATIONS—THE WISCONSIN PARROT-GUN BATTERY.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

Mershon's Cross Roads, Laurel County, Ky., Friday, May 2, 1862.

We receive nearly every day word by passing supply-trains of how matters are going on at the Cumberland Ford, and all the rumors current there in regard to the doings at the Gap. Every one concurs in the statement that there is to be a tremendous fight necessary to take it, as they have the strongest intrenchments that have yet been occupied by the rebel troops, and are determined to make a stand, for the occupation of the place by Federals would cut off all communication between Richmond and the army of the rebels in Mississippi by the quickest and most convenient route. 'Twas said that Gen. Smith, the rebel commander there, sent a braggadocio message to Gen. Morgan, who is commanding on our side, that he would defend the place until every one of his men, and himself, too, would be numbered among the killed. Morgan coolly replied, that when he attacked the place, he would take it, or all of his men, and himself, too, would be numbered among the dead. I don't know much about Smith's character, but, from all accounts, Morgan means what he says when he talks that way. It's more likely Smith's defiant style, like Beauregard's black flag, was gotten up merely for show, and will not, in the end, prevent an unconditional surrender.

Near the Gap, Morgan has engineers and miners working every day, as he is trying to plant a strong battery on a point that overlooks the enemy completely, and every day there are advances made in the work. They have been reinforced lately by the Wisconsin battery, that was sojourning in the fair ground at Louisville through the Winter, and as it is composed of splendid Parrott guns, and is supposed to be the best battery out here, it very likely will be the one posted on the mountain.

THE OCCUPATION OF POCAHONTAS, ARK.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, with Gen. Steele's column, writes from camp, within six miles of Pocahontas, under date of April 26:

On Saturday, the 12th of April, Col. Baker, learning that some of the tents of "Bowlin's Cavalry" had been left at a point distant only about five miles from the ferry, dispatched Company D, of the Indiana Cavalry, under the command of Capt. G. P. Dewees, and Lieut. J. B. Talbot, with Company F, of the Ninth Illinois, under Capt. Mussman, placing both companies under command of Capt. Dewees, with orders to capture the tents. The day being very disagreeable, there were but few persons on the road, and by rapid riding they succeeded, contrary to usual fortune, in reaching different houses before the news of their coming, and captured several prisoners. On reaching the camp where Bowlin's tents were, they captured them without molestation. At the same time, making inquiries of some of their prisoners, among whom was one direct from Pocahontas, they learned that a body of rebels under the lead of a man named Roberts had been there for some days, but had left the day before, and there were no forces in the town at all, and no cannon. Col. Baker had given orders to attack Roberts if they met him, although not supposing that they would proceed beyond the site of Bowlin's camp. They determined then, in hopes that some of his men might be lingering in the town, or that his troop had returned, to push on to that place. Continuing on their march, and arresting all persons of doubtful character whom they met, they soon came within about three miles of the town. Suddenly a distant report, like that of a cannon, coming from the direction they were pursuing, startled them, and at first they thought they had been deceived by the prisoners, in order to lead them into a trap. The prisoners were assured that if this was the case they would be the first to suffer the consequences. They protested they had told the truth. One of them, however, suggested that, as this was the day for the semi-weekly packet it might have brought up a cannon that very day. *Upon consultation the officers determined to run the risk, declaring that, at least,* they would get into the town, and if an enemy too strong for them should be found, at least some of them could get away to give the news. Accordingly the order was given to the men to take off their jackets, and with carbines all ready for instant use, the troop was put to the gallop, and in a few minutes reached the town at an hour before sundown. No indications appeared as they entered of any hostile forces, excepting four men, mounted and armed, at a corner of one of the streets, who at the sight of our men, took to a precipitate flight. The officers gave the order not to fire, but to charge. The men, however, by some mistake, left out the very essential negative, and fired a volley, doing no damage but badly frightening the citizens, who in a moment left the streets bare and deserted.

A squad was dispatched in pursuit of the four specimens of departed worth, one of whom was finally caught, being, as is affirmed, the "worst scared man ever seen in this district." The other three took to the thicket and escaped. In the meantime the remainder of the troops had taken peaceable possession of the town. The report proved to have been the firing of an anvil in token of their rejoicing over the Confederate "victory" at Pittsburgh, of which the news had just then been received. The officers informed them that their men were hungry and had nothing to eat; whereupon a plentiful supply of the best the town could afford was brought out and spread before them. None of the inhabitants seemed to feel any very hostile sentiments, while many of them appeared rather glad of the change of occupants. The troops captured, among other items, 30 prisoners, 150 bushels of corn, and 160 barrels of flour, belonging to the Confederate army, and 40 barrels of whisky, which the secesh owner had hidden on the bank of the river, ready to be carried off by two barges lying there for that purpose. The editor of the village paper was arrested while endeavoring to escape, and his press, already boxed up for removal, captured. He had just returned from the little town of Ozark, in this State, and reported that Gens. Van Dorn and Thompson had been there, but had gone to Memphis. Price was there with his troops, mustering about 5,000, and was only waiting for the arrival of the forces belonging to the commands of Thompson and Van Dorn, who were ordered to report to him, when he and the army would follow to Memphis, whither they were ordered. If this report be true, there is no force of the enemy to oppose us in this State, and to cross swords with our antagonists, we shall have to follow them to the Mississippi River. The editor was released on his parole of honor not to leave or attempt to remove his press.

A week ago to-day, Col. Carlin's Brigade moved to this place and took formal possession, and now the United States flag floats from the roof of the Court-house. When I reach the place I will write you more about it, and our probable movements. The report alluded to in my last, that Col. Carlin had been attacked and retreated, arose from the simple fact that for the sake of a more eligible position, he had changed the location of his camp to a distance of about a mile and a half from its former site. He has not retreated and probably has no idea of doing so under present circumstances. Gen. Steele was expected at the ferry before noon to-day with the long wished for baggage train. As soon after his arrival as may be possible, Col. Hovey's Brigade will move forward, and all the brigades of the Division will probably rendezvous at Pocahontas before the middle of the coming week, except such regiments as may be ordered to press on still farther, as the Fifth Illinois cavalry have already done.

The Werden Testimonial.

The undersigned begs to acknowledge the following additional subscriptions to the Werden fund:

Charles A. Marshall	$100
Benjamin L. Swan	100
John L. Aspinwall	50
A. D. Bache and T. B. Bilgard	50
Aymar & Co.	100
Catharine McKeon (of Cumberland)	5
Previously subscribed	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

WM. H. ASPINWALL.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The most important news this morning is unwelcome. A dispatch from Williamsburgh, authorized by Gen. McClellan, states that the gunboats *Galena*, *Monitor*, *Naugatuck*, *Aroostook* and *Port Royal*, have made an attack upon Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, and have been repulsed with considerable loss. A portion of the fleet had returned to Jamestown Island, opposite Williamsburgh, where seventeen of our men had been interred. The 100-pounder gun on board the *Naugatuck* exploded at the first fire. No particulars of the engagement are given, but they will probably reach us in time for to-morrow's paper.

Our dispatches this morning confirm the report of the capture of Pensacola—or rather of its evacuation by the rebels and occupation by our forces.

A rumor reaches us from Gen. Halleck's army that Beauregard has sent in a flag of truce asking an armistice of ten days. There is little likelihood that the report is true. Such a request would not, of course, be granted, and so shrewd a commander as Beauregard would hardly give such an indication of weakness, unless it was to precede a surrender. It may, indeed, be possible that he is anxious to await the determination of affairs at Richmond before resolving upon his course.

A day or two after the naval engagement off Fort Pillow, the rebels perpetrated a practical joke which deserves mention for its impudence. They sent a flag of truce to Capt. Davis, desiring to know on what terms he would surrender. Our gunboats are now protected from the rebel rams by cedar rafts.

The Chicago *Journal* states that the steam rams which have for some time been in course of construction, at Louisville and other points on the Ohio River, are at last completed, and on their way to their destination. It adds: "It is needless to attempt to disguise the fact that the recent engagement between our fleet and that of the rebels came but little short of being a reverse on our side. The rebel rams accomplished no small amount of damage to two or three of our gunboats, and our entire fleet barely succeeded in repulsing the attacking force, which, repairs being made, will return to the attack. With rams in our flotilla, we may confidently anticipate a great victory in the next engagement."

The rebels are somewhat contradictory in their reports of the losses sustained by them in the recent naval battle above Fort Wright. The Memphis *Appeal* of the 11th contains a letter putting the figures at 6 killed, and 16 wounded; while a letter in the *Avalanche* of the 13th puts them at 2 killed, and 8 wounded. The rebel letter-writers with the fleet at the fort, should compare notes.

The steam-transport *Atlantic* arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, bringing the mails and a quantity of cotton. She brings intelligence that the rebel steamer *Planter* had arrived at Port Royal from Charleston, in charge of her contraband pilot and crew, who turned her over to Uncle Sam. She had on board seven heavy guns, beside an 8-inch rifled one, intended to have been mounted on Fort Ripley, a work in course of construction on the "Middle Ground," in Charleston Harbor.

Gen. Geary telegraphs to the War Department from Rectortown, on the Manassas Gap Railroad, that a detachment of seventeen of his men—an advance guard to Linden, was attacked at the latter place on Thursday, by a large body of rebel cavalry, and overpowered, though the men fought bravely from the shelter of the dépôt. One man was killed, and fourteen taken prisoners—three of whom were wounded. The enemy then hastily retired, on the approach of a larger body of Col. Geary's force.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe states that Gen. Wool will probably remove his headquarters to Norfolk. This may be the preparatory step to a movement down the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad to Weldon.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Milford Haven on the 8th inst. Her advices are two days later than were received by the *America*. The news is of very little importance. The principal item is the assertion of the Paris *Patrie*, of the 4th inst., that M. Mercier, the French Minister to this country, had a long conference with Jeff. Davis, on the occasion of his late visit to Richmond, and that his visit was entirely of a political character, and understood by President Lincoln. The Captain of the *Emily St. Pierre*, who recently recovered his ship from a prize crew and took her to Liverpool, has been the recipient of marked honors, a service of plate and a gold chronometer having been presented him by merchants of Liverpool and others, together with other marks of appreciation of his conduct. The owners of the *Emily St. Pierre* had made him a present of $2,000, and intended to provide handsomely for his companions. There had been a decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and American Securities were strong.

Parson Brownlow delivered an address in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, to an audience of not less than 3,000 persons. He was most cordially welcomed, and the statement of the mass of the Union men at the South excited the deepest interest. He will deliver an address at the Athenæum on Monday evening.

The Louisville *Journal* enumerates several incidents which show conclusively that rebel sympathisers all along the route of the guerrilla Morgan knew of his coming before he made his last raid into Kentucky. It infers that he must have active spies scattered through the State.

Dr. J. J. Hayes, well known as the leader of the Arctic Expedition, having received the appointment of Brigade Surgeon, his friends in Philadelphia have presented to him, as a testimonial of their sense of his services and zeal, a sword, sash, belt, and other personal equipment; also, a fine bridle, saddle and housings for his horse.

Capt. Fulton, of the *Mississippi*, which had such an unfortunate voyage to the Gulf, has returned to Boston, Gen. Butler having released him from arrest.

Hon. H. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter to his constituents explaining the reasons of his voting in opposition to the bill recently passed by Congress abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. He does not think this the time to agitate the Slavery question, and believes it wrong to abolish the institution anywhere without the consent of the master.

A very large meeting of members of the Bar was held at the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, with a view to hear an explanation from Mr. Edwin James in regard to the recent assault on his character. Mr. Brewster presided, and Mr. James made an effective statement in his own defence. After remarks by Levi S. Chatfield, John H. White, Mr. Sherwood and others, the meeting resolved unanimously that Mr. James was a persecuted man, and that there was no cause for revoking his license as a member of the New-York Bar.

Breadstuffs were generally lower on Saturday, having been depressed by the heavy receipts and the unfavorable market advices from England. Transactions in Coffee and Sugars were quite extensive, at full rates. Provisions were quiet, as were also Cotton, Fish, Hemp, Molasses, Naval Stores, Rice, Seeds, Spices and Metals. Hay, Hides, Leather, Whale Oil, Tallow, Tobacco and Wool were in fair demand. Whisky declined slightly. The Freight market was steady, though not very active.

The War and Its Lessons—The Uses of Adversity.

We hear a good deal said about the evil effects of the war, and no one can deny that such ill effects are to be anticipated. Not only are they to be found in the lives lost, in the sorrow which invades so many homes, in the destruction of property and the heavy load of debt with which the country will be burdened for long years, but they will also be seen in the demoralization of very many of our soldiers, the evil habits contracted in the moral miasma which pervades the camp, and all the bad influences which necessarily spring from war, and especially from such a war as the present.

But the results of it are not to be only evil. We think we can see many ways in which good is to spring up and bear a plentiful harvest out of this unpromising soil. Great advantage will result to the physical health of the country. We know that there will be left many men whose limbs will be maimed, and their constitutions shattered by wounds or disease. But all our soldiers who escape these enemies will be made rugged, toughened and bronzed by the labors of the camp, the march, and the battle-field. They will gain in strength and endurance and in a love for these exercises which increase strength and endurance. And not they alone. The impulse which must be given to athletic exercises among the people by the military spirit which has arisen among us, cannot but have a most favorable effect. There is many a young man who dreaded to enter upon the burdens of the war, because he had failed in cultivating his physical powers, and was not strong enough to carry a musket, who will hereafter strengthen himself and see to it that his children are better cared for in that respect than he was. The taste for military organizations will inevitably be far more prevalent than it has been. Muscle will be more honored than ever, and those habits and that training which strengthen it will everywhere be adopted. We see on every hand projects for introducing military drill into our schools, and laws being passed to put our militia systems on a better footing. And, moreover, the attention which is being paid to sanitary matters in our armies cannot fail to bring forth fruits of the greatest advantage to the people. We shall be surprised if, from and after the year 1861, the nation is not a nation of healthier men.

But bodily health is not the only good to be sought. There are moral effects to be anticipated from this war. We think that one very strong moral lesson will be burned in upon this people, so that they will never forget it. And that is, that mere proclamations of a love for freedom will never save a people, so long as the spirit of liberty is continually outraged among them. No people have had the word liberty more upon their lips than the Southern people. No men have prided themselves more upon their being a free people. But they continued to maintain the inconsistency which Jefferson deplored between the Declaration of Independence and the practice of Slavery, until at last they could not see that there was any inconsistency, and finally changed the very truth into a lie, and based their boasted freedom upon Slavery, as the head of the corner. Hence was their ruin speedy and utter, and the barbarities, the frauds and crimes, the unmanliness and treachery which have stained their short-lived struggle for existence as a separate nation, will, to the latest day, proclaim to this people that Slavery is a soil from which no good fruit can spring, and that when the love of Slavery dwells in the hearts of a people, no professions of love for freedom will prevent the rapid decline of those qualities which make a nation worthy in the world,—while a true love of universal freedom, springing from the idea of the equality of men as children of one Father, is the fruitful mother of all growths in civilization not only, but in those highest qualities which are alone able to maintain civilization. To have learned this one lesson is worth no small struggle and sacrifice.

The war has also given unwonted growth to patriotism at the North. Our country has lived a life of such perfect ease, heretofore, that there had been no great call for love of country. Now, the straits which our country has been in, the dangers which beset her, and all the sacrifices which the people have made for her, what they have done and borne for love of country, will make that love grow and increase in every breast. We shall be more ready, hereafter, to sacrifice our time, our money, our friends, our party feelings and political animosities, when the fatherland needs the sacrifice, than we have been heretofore.

And as the contemplation of noble deeds is ennobling, so must there be for this people great gain in the examples of glorious deeds of which the war is full. The deeds of our Revolutionary fathers have ever since borne good fruit among their sons. The incorruptibility of Paulding and Van Wart, contrasted with the treachery of Arnold, has made many a man more honest and true. The bravery of our many heroes, both on land and sea, has fired the heart of many a boy long after the sea or the land had received their mortal remains. So will it be again. The fidelity of the Abdiels of our army and navy when treason and perjury were rife; the courage of the mighty army of heroes who have gone down to their bloody graves in their country's cause, many of them unknown to the world, but known to friends and families, to whom their memory will be a most precious inheritance; and the living presence of those whom death has spared, even where the death-shots flew thickest; the many noble qualities, of which this war has brought forth innumerable shining examples—all these cannot be lost. We cannot rejoice over the glory of our friends, nor have our hearts thrilled and our eyes filled by the narration of some gallant deed, and then turn away readily to deeds that are mean and base. The war has raised us out of the slough into which prosperity was sinking us. It has made us feel that there are things, in comparison with which property or even life is as nothing. It has vivified the spiritual element among us. Our charities should be more widespread; our sympathies more tender; our love for all things that are noble and lovely and of good report, more fervent; our Christianity more genuine.

There will be ill enough resulting from the war at the best. Let us cultivate the good which shall spring from it, so that the ill may be speedily overpowered, and the good alone remain as a harvest for posterity.

An Anniversary of Bigotry and Blood.

The 17th of May was the three hundredth anniversary of one of those sad and terrible events which deface the records of humanity. At this late period, notwithstanding the distressing scenes which the conflict of unruly human passions still evokes, civilized nations, by common and tacit consent, agree to let the recollection of mutual wrongs and outrages inflicted in past times slumber. Weakness and wickedness are, or have been, too universal to be charged on any one race or people alone, and, in the general progress of mankind, individual cases of atrocity are, finally, overborne and blotted out of the account.

The present year, however, has been signalized by the revival in France of the terrible memories that belong to the 17th of May, 1562. Monseigneur Plantier, Bishop of Nimes, in his address for the Easter season of the present year, called upon the faithful in his diocese to celebrate with the most solemn formalities a jubilee on the 17th of May, in commemoration of the events that transpired in the City of Toulouse on the date we have given. The public mind of France, nay, of all Europe, revolted at this renewal of old prejudices and resentments so unwisely conjured up in the midst of a great, peaceful, and prosperous community. The entire Press of England and Continental Europe denounced the proposed celebration, and, finally, the Emperor authoritatively forbade it. Throughout France, there seemed to be but one feeling, and the Catholic clergy were among the very first to deplore a suggestion so inconsistent and impolitic. But the feeling awakened produced a deep impression upon millions, and even in the United States there have not been wanting those who, either naturally ill-disposed, or poisoned by fanaticism, have made this occurrence the theme of unmerited accusations.

The historical facts connected with the day may prove interesting, especially as their plain recital precludes the effect that is produced by garbled or distorted sensation narratives.

In May, 1562, some Protestants in Toulouse were engaged in burying the body of a woman in their own quarter. The Catholics of the city alleged that the deceased was of their faith, and urged that she could be buried only in their consecrated ground. Being refused, the unruly of their number attacked the funeral *cortège* and got possession of the body. A furious struggle in the street ensued, in which all the evil elements of the population on both sides joined. The result was what would follow riots of similar magnitude in a large city at the present day. Human life was sacrificed on both sides. The blood shed inspired a thirst for more. The tocsin was sounded, and the Catholic populace, being very much more numerous than their adversaries, in due time overcame their resistance on the streets, and further dreadful scenes occurred. A large majority of the Parliament there sitting took part against the Protestants, and in their crimson robes of office hurried from point to point in the city, calling upon all the faithful, *in the name of the King*, to rush upon the Protestants, at the same time directing them to mark their houses, and to rally around the white-cross they were to adopt as their standard. This organized the struggle and gave it the highest sanction. The ignorant masses thus incited proceeded with their fearful work. The Protestants barricaded themselves in the City Hall, where they had several pieces of cannon. In order to dislodge them the adjacent houses were set on fire and the Parliament forbade the extinguishment of the flames.

But the besieged succeeded in beating down the burning houses with their artillery. Upon this, the Governor of Narbonne was sent to them with proposals of pacification—upon the condition that the Protestants should lay down their arms. They might then withdraw from the city in any direction they preferred. On the day of Pentecost, the latter having agreed to the terms, sallied forth without arms, during the performance of vespers, hoping thus to get away unmolested. But frightful cries soon announced the horrors that ensued. An immense multitude swarmed forth from the churches, and massacred the defenceless Huguenots. *Parliament* caused those who at first escaped to be put to death, and reinforcements of regular royal troops from Guyenne, led by Montluc, arrived in time to assist at the butchery. This fierce soldier says, in his memoirs, "I never saw so many heads fly." The number of the slain is set down at 4,000.

Parliament even went so far as to expel twenty-four of its members on suspicion of their being *tolerant*. All the *capitouls* or better class of the city were disgraced, their children despoiled of their titles and their property confiscated. These facts are succinctly but powerfully set forth by the new and brilliant French historian, Henri Martin, in his *Histoire de France*, Vol. IX.; and such was the 17th of May, which it has this year been proposed to celebrate by a solemn festival, to last a whole week. On the recurrence of the first centennial anniversary it was termed the *Festival of the Deliverance*, and Voltaire, with the biting sarcasm which distinguished him, styled it the *Procession to thank God for four thousand assassinations*.

This sad page of the past unfortunately belongs to a mighty volume in which are written the excesses to which the ambition, malice or jealousy of wicked leaders have so often impelled and do still impel the unthinking mass, and for which whole races are with equal thoughtlessness and injustice made responsible. Conspicuous as was the cruelty of this memorable massacre, equally conspicuous were the efforts of good men of all creeds and parties to allay the feud and save the weaker combatants. Even the King of France interposed his authority to arrest the outrage, but, unfortunately, too late.

One portion of the address of the Bishop of Nimes is a bold denunciation of the errors of our own time:

> "Never," he says, "have there been witnessed, during an equal period, a greater accumulation of treasons, more public perjuries, more shameless assaults on international law, more iniquitous aggressions, more real impiety cloaked under more hypocritical language, more barbarous butcheries, more odious conquests, more revolting insults upon the despoiled and vanquished. It may be asked whether history records an epoch on which blood and filth commingled have imprinted more disgusting stains. The conscience of Europe is struck with atony; one feels that all its springs are broken, overstrained or paralyzed by forgetfulness of the great ideas of right and the eternal principles of morality. The statue remains mute because no ray of sunshine more falls on its front."

One of the most curious confirmations of the Reverend Prelate's regret would be the resurrection of hatreds now, we hope, forever dead. The public opinion of Europe has so estimated the occasion, and here, such mournful annals only recur to contrast the charity, brotherhood and mutual conciliation that distinguish a free land and a liberal era from the military monarchies of a darker period. A common liberty rallies men of all creeds and races around one glorious ensign, and a common destiny unites them and cements their union, with the common blood they spill in its defence.

Our Trophies of War.

Senator Wilson has moved a resolution in Congress, that the names of our victories over the rebels shall be inscribed upon the regimental colors in our army. At the first glance, and to a people elated with the praiseworthy joy of overcoming those who are so wickedly attempting the overthrow of our country, such an idea may appear palatable; but a very little reflection will show that it is as unwise and impolitic as it is ungenerous.

However justified we are in putting forth all our strength for the crushing of this infernal insurrection, and in not abating one iota of our efforts until the last rebel has laid down his arms, in unconditional surrender to the majesty of the laws and institutions he has outraged,—we cannot, we must not forget who and what the people are against whom we are fighting. Even if the Southern masses, to a man, had their hearts engaged in their unholy war, we should still be bound to regard them in a different light from any ordinary foreign foe; but when, on the contrary, we have every reason to believe that multitudes have been reluctantly forced into the ranks of rebellion, and that hosts of others who are fighting cheerfully in the bad cause, are doing so under hideous delusions, propagated by selfish and designing leaders, but which the first ray of truth will dispel, it becomes doubly incumbent upon us to avoid anything that can tend to make forever impassable the gulf now temporarily yawning between the Northern and Southern sections of this great Republic.

While eminent statesmen of the Old World are, even now, looking upon the holiest cause that ever bound a people together as nothing but an insane "struggle for supremacy;" when one of the leading British journals has even gone far enough to say that this war is "fast brutalizing one section of the country," and that the North!—let us disprove these libels, by showing, in the very midst of triumph, the same magnanimity which has marked our course during the whole progress of this deplorable war. Mr. W. H. Russell once complimented us by saying that "the North is not *vindictive* enough to succeed." Let us prove him also only partially right, by showing that, although we can succeed without vindictiveness, we also know how to enjoy our triumphs with generous and noble forbearance.

A cotemporary, in alluding to this subject, reminds us of the beautiful practice, common among the Greeks, of commemorating the victories of civil war by monuments of wood, which might pass away with one generation; while victories over foreign nations were recorded in enduring marble. This is a good example which we should not only strive to emulate but to surpass. Let us have no monumental records whatever of this fratricidal strife, but only such as are already self-engraven on the bleeding hearts of those who have survived the conflict—to teach us everlastingly the value of unity and mutual forbearance.

France may cherish her Marengos and Solferinos; England her Blenheims and Waterloos; and we can as naturally exult over the memory of a Cerro Gordo or Buena Vista; but the names we are now adding to the page of history, however much glory they may shed upon our courage and manhood, are tinged with blood of too unnatural a color for us to wish to think of them one moment after peace again sheds her blessings upon our now distracted country.

Rebellion has already written its own history throughout the land, in characters too hideous to require any addition from flaunting trophies; and posterity will need no such inducements to hold in undying execration those who could have deliberately plotted the ruin of the most liberal and beneficent of human Governments. The National authority once reasserted, and the ends of justice obtained, let us strive to banish the past as a frightful dream, and only use the lessons it inculcates, as a guide and warning to us in the boundless career yet open before us.

A Myth About the Merrimac.—A Washington telegram states that the Secessionists there claim that the blowing up of the *Merrimac* is a hoax and assert that she is still afloat. This is certainly a desperate attempt to bolster up their courage. If the testimony to the reality of the destruction—now fortified by that of several of her officers who were on board when, in a drunken spree, as now appears, it was resolved to blow her up—be not convincing to even the most skeptical Secessionist mind, then would they not believe, though the *Merrimac* herself rose from the dead. Besides, if not destroyed, where is she? Every nook and corner of all the contiguous waters has been explored, and she is not an object one hides in his waistcoat pocket. The *Merrimac* will never more appear, save, perchance, as a phantom ship painted on a canvas of cloud, seen by some Prester John about the period of the Greek Kalends.

Rebel Falsehoods Exposed.

A main reliance of the rebels, during the whole course of the rebellion, as it was during their preliminary labors, has been incessant lying about themselves and us. The lies which they have told about us we have of course been able to contradict as they were uttered. Those which they have told about themselves, in many cases we have not been able to show up, because we could not get at the facts. It has been about as difficult to get accurate statements from the interior of rebeldom as from the polar regions. Their newspapers lied so persistently about us that we could never believe what they said about themselves, unless it told against them, and even then we were quite sure that the half was not told. And thus behind this close-drawn curtain they have built refuges of lies which have helped their cause very much both here and abroad, until they were found out. But now, as our forces are working their way behind this curtain, and getting at the secrets of the prison-house, many a thing is overthrown and made ridiculous which has for a while held forth as fierce and formidable a front as the pretended Quaker guns at Manassas.

Take, for instance, the following sentence from Jeff. Davis' Inaugural Address, no longer ago than Feb. 22:

> "We may point to the fact that, through all the necessities of an unequal struggle, there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty, or the freedom of speech, or thought, or of the Press. The Courts have been open, the judicial functions fully exercised, and every right of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land."

This most enormous falsehood may have deceived some few of those who desired to be deceived among us. It is quite likely to have been accepted for truth among the friends of the rebels abroad, for whose benefit it was doubtless chiefly put forth. But with every day since it was uttered, with every mile upon the forward path of our armies, that lie has depreciated in value, faster even than Confederate currency. For every such advance has set free some tongue which, till then, had been paralyzed by the iron hand of the rebellion; has brought to us some oppressed lover of the Union, whose simple narration of the wrongs and brutalities which he had seen and endured, stamped that statement as most befitting the dedication of that edifice of which the chief corner-stone, as was declared by Stephens, of Georgia, has been Slavery, and the other three, as Mr. G. F. Train told John Bull, filling out Mr. Stephens' declaration, have been treason, robbery and perjury.

"Every right of the peaceful citizen maintained." Let us put against this statement the case of that Unionist living near Jacksonville, Fla., from whose farm some of our officers took some farm produce, leaving money for it on the table, as he said he dared not sell to them. That night the rebels seized him, held a mock trial for this heinous offence, cut off his head and placed it on one side of the road, leaving his body on the other, and putting up a placard calling upon the "Yankees" to come and take him.

"No act on our part to impair personal liberty, or freedom of speech or thought or of the Press." Put against this, as one instance out of many, the case of a Union man, living near Manassas, who was seized after the battle of Bull Run, and when discharged by the kind offices of a Secession neighbor, returned to his farm, and never left it again till after our forces occupied Manassas,—not leaving his own door-yard more than three or four times during that time, seeing no newspaper, conversing with no one whom he saw,—the whole of those long dreary months completely blotted out of his existence, except for the insults and outrages of the rebel soldiery, who stripped his farm of everything he had, without his daring to make even a complaint. Read the account of the Union men confined in the tobacco-warehouses in Richmond; the wrongs and hardships and cruelties inflicted upon them, because they were suspected of loving their country; read Parson Brownlow's narrative of the course of the rebellion in East Tennessee, and the sufferings of that patriotic people, and then Davis' statement will begin to appear in its true colors—and they will be read. The day is coming when we shall have access to the actual facts. We are beginning to obtain them now. This part of the history of the year has but lately seen the light; and New-Orleans will offer us fresh materials for it, and Memphis will soon follow. The whole history can never be written, but enough will escape into publicity to put Jeff. Davis high up upon the roll of those who are

> "Much renowned
> For lying, solid and profound."

Non-Intervention of France.—The tenor of our foreign advices renders it quite conclusive that no intervention in our affairs is contemplated by the French Government, and that Great Britain is irrevocably committed to neutrality. The Paris *Patrie* certainly admits that the mission of M. Mercier was political, adding that its purport was previously made known to President Lincoln. But the *Patrie*, notwithstanding its semi-official character, has been wholly committed to the interests of the South, and, if it had anything to tell adverse to the Government of the United States, or tending to discourage the projects of the North, would have told it greedily. There is every reason to believe that the facts were of another character, and were, accordingly, withheld.

Private advices which reach us from Paris, and from sources which we have never known to be misinformed, distinctly contradict the notion of the Emperor entertaining the least idea of forcible interposition. There is not the slightest doubt remaining of the utter truthlessness of the rumor. The British Press, from which we make interesting extracts in other columns, take sensible ground against the feasibility and probable success of interference, whatever form it may be made to assume. They prove, what seems hardly to need demonstration, that for France to take sides with the South would be to prolong the ruinous contest indefinitely, leaving the interesting classes of Europe to reap all the bitter consequences of the mistake.

Gen. Hunter's Order.—We have definite advices from Washington that the action of the President in the matter of Gen. Hunter's order, liberating the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, will be in harmony with the prudent and conservative course he has heretofore taken on this question of Slavery, whenever it has come up for his practical action, in any form. Gen. Hunter, in the issuing of the order, acted entirely upon his own responsibility, without authorization by the President, and without consultation with him. The course he took was antagonistic to the line marked out for him by the President, both by precedent and by instructions. It was not given to him, nor to any other General in the field, to decide a question of such momentous and enduring importance. The treatment of Slavery in the rebel States is a political problem, and not a military one; and while a commander may use all legitimate means to deprive the rebels of slaves used for military purposes, just as he may deprive them of warlike implements or stores, he cannot step beyond that and declare Slavery itself at an end. Gen. Hunter was a subordinate of, and acting with, Gen. Fremont, when the latter declared the slaves of rebels in Missouri emancipated; and he is acquainted with the action of the President upon that order. The policy of the Government has undergone no change since then, but, on the contrary, has been confirmed and illustrated by numerous examples.

It is understood that the President is now only waiting for official and authentic information concerning Gen. Hunter's order and its bearings, when he will take such action as the case demands. We have it from Washington that Mr. Lincoln said yesterday, that "if Hunter had either given free papers to slaves, or issued the proclamation attributed to him, he would immediately suspend him from his command." Gen. Hunter is a skillful and energetic soldier, and much was expected from his military administration in the "Department of the South." The public will greatly regret that, by a single injudicious step, he should have rendered his removal necessary. A Military Governor has now been appointed for the Department; and it may be found that, by the President's countermanding the obnoxious order of Gen. Hunter, and confining him strictly in future to his military duties, his services as a soldier may yet be rendered available.

Yellow Fever on the Southern Coast, and How to Avoid it.—We very much doubt the truth of the statement which comes from that foundry of falsehoods, Memphis, that the yellow fever has made its appearance at New-Orleans. It is probably thrown out as an attempt to terrify and demoralize the small National force occupying New-Orleans, to prevent the sending of reinforcements there, and to operate upon the mind of the North generally. It is between two and three months yet before the season for yellow fever, as an epidemic, will arrive in the South; and it may very well be doubted whether the malign agencies of nature will deviate from their ordinary course to forward the schemes of the rebels, or to sustain the tottering throne of Jeff. Davis.

But still it is likely that the yellow fever, following the law of periodicity, may appear this Summer or Fall in New-Orleans and along the Southern coast, and our unacclimated troops at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans would probably suffer severely. What shall be done to prevent its ravages, or lessen its evils, if it does come? When the Allies in Mexico were threatened with the *vomito* and other coast fevers at Vera Cruz a few months ago, they asked permission of the Mexicans to remove their troops to the high lands some distance in the interior, which request was chivalrously granted by the people whom the Allies had come to fight, and of whose soil they were invaders. The topography and climatology of the States of the far South are essentially the same as in Mexico. But it would be no use to ask the rebel chivalry to allow our troops to move up into the high lands of South Carolina or the Gulf States—though it is quite likely they will reach there before yellow fever season. Yellow fever rages fearfully in Charleston, but it never goes to the Capital of the State, Columbia, 130 miles in the interior; it ravages Savannah, but does not go near Milledgeville; it desolates Mobile, but the air of Montgomery is untainted; it decimates New-Orleans, but loses much of its destructive power at Baton Rouge, and the more northerly parts of the State are free from it. Now why should not our troops, if it be necessary to garrison these States this Summer, remove up to these healthy localities, and leave a gunboat or two to take care of the cities and the coast? The thing is certainly practicable enough. It is a remarkable fact, also, that while yellow fever rages every year or two in Charleston, it has never, we are informed, made its appearance in *Fort Sumter*—so that our troops would be out of danger there. The fact is, there are plenty of extremely healthy localities in all the Cotton States; and it fortunately happens that in these localities are situated nearly all the points of strategic importance. So that the rebels, who calculate on the aid of Yellow Jack, will most likely, in this particular also, be baulked by the wit of the Yankees.

The Canal Department.

Albany, Thursday, May 15.

The Auditor of the Canal Department is now prepared to pay awards made by the Canal Appraisers in 1860, with interest to the 1st inst., after which date these awards cease to bear interest.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROCLAMATION OF GEN. HUNTER.

HIS IMMEDIATE RECALL PROBABLE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 17.

FROM THE TWO GREAT ARMIES.

Advices from Gen. HALLECK's army, dated yesterday, and from Gen McCLELLAN's army, dated to-day, have been received at the War Department. The former was in close proximity to the enemy, but no engagement had taken place. The latter was concentrating, and bringing up supplies, preparatory to a movement.

SECRETARY SEWARD RETURNED.

Secretary SEWARD returned to Washington to-day from his visit to Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. He is in excellent health and spirits, and under no apprehension of diplomatic trouble with France and England. Secretary WELLES will remain perhaps some days longer at Hampton Roads.

GEN. HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.

The more that is known of Gen. HUNTER's instructions from his Government, the more indefensible and insubordinate does his conduct appear. It is conceded now that the President not only did not authorize his foolish proclamation, freeing the slaves of three States, but he actually *forbade him to issue any proclamation whatever*. There was deep regret in Washington when Gen. SHERMAN, who had done all the hard work in South Carolina and Georgia, was superseded, and HUNTER sent to reap the laurels of Pulaski's reduction. HUNTER lately abandoned the white Unionists at Jacksonville, Fla., to unnamed cruelties from the rebels, because, as he alleged, he had not forces enough in his Department to protect them. But while not able to free loyal whites from oppression, he undertakes the liberation of a million blacks. *His removal from command is a foregone conclusion.* The President to-day said to a Senator that he was waiting for authentic information, and that if Gen. HUNTER had either given free papers to negroes or issued the proclamation attributed to him, he would immediately suspend him from his command.

The TIMES article of Saturday on HUNTER's proclamation gave great satisfaction in Washington. Extreme Republicans were heard to pronounce it exhaustive and conclusive. An able article in the *Intelligencer* of to-day is supposed to present the Administration policy [on] the rebellion in its relations to Slavery.

The Government has not authorized the raising of negro brigades in New-York or elsewhere. The employment of Indians and negroes in war is the distinctive honor of the rebels.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

In Washington this morning six fugitive slaves were delivered up to their masters, under the operation of the Fugitive Slave law.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR RICE.

Senator RICE, of Minnesota, is dangerously ill from inflammation of the bowels.

RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Since yesterday, eight or ten fugitive slaves have been returned to their claimants. It is estimated there were in Washington recently about a thousand slaves, principally from Prince George's, Md., adjoining this District. At least forty slaveholders from that county were at the Court-house to-day, filing their petitions for reclamations. In some cases as many as twenty-one runaways are claimed by a single person. In several instances, after the Court had issued the necessary writs, the Marshal and his deputies were unable to find the fugitives, who, having by some means been informed of the judicial process, removed beyond the reach of arrest.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Destruction of the Merrimac a Certainty—Details of the Act as Given by One of her Gunners—Her Formidable Character—Censorship of the Press at Fortress Monroe—Col. Jennison and Gen. Sturgis—The Pacific Railroad—Labors of the Present Congress—The New Agricultural Department, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening, May 14, 1862.

We are pretty thoroughly enlightened at last in regard to the destruction of the *Merrimac*, and the reasons that led to it. The details were to-day furnished to the War Department by one of her gunners, who came up last night from Norfolk. Some account will probably reach you by telegraph before you get this letter; but I imagine the details to be of sufficient general interest to warrant my giving them in full.

For the national blessing of her destruction, [illegible] that we are indebted to that jolly old humbug, Commodore TATNALL. When the order was finally given to evacuate Norfolk, the question came sharply up as to the disposition of the *Merrimac*. The exigency was one demanding coolness and boldness, and it seems that TATNALL had neither. He convened a council of war, however, on board the ship, and the knotty question was discussed in all its bearings. He was himself decidedly of the opinion that she could never be safely carried out to sea through our fleet, but was inclined to hope that she might be made of service in the defence of Richmond, if she could only be got there. Her draught was twenty-one feet, and at least five must be taken off to enable her to get up the river. This it was finally decided to attempt. She was taken over to Sewall's Point, (I think,) and there eased of a quantity of pig-iron which she had been carrying for ballast. This done, it was found that her draught was lessened only two and a half feet. A hundred and fifty tons of coal were next taken out, and still she drew more water than the channel afforded. She had spared every pound of [coal] that she could with safety, and it was impossible to make her any lighter. In this dilemma, TATNALL decided on her destruction. The proper preparations were made, and the ship fired. The bold Captain waited awhile for her to blow up; but, having visions of invading vandals before his eyes, he beat a retreat for Richmond before the catastrophe was reached, leaving some of his subordinates to see the work completed. After burning about two and a half hours, the fire reached the magazine, and the *Merrimac* perished like a sacrificial heifer, at the hands of her friends, involving in her destruction the budding hopes of her creators and their transatlantic sympathizers, who had seen in her the ark of safety for their cause.

I don't know that we are fully aware of the magnitude of the danger we have escaped. Certain it is that the officers of the *Merrimac* in general had the utmost confidence in her powers. Those who were on her during her fight with the *Monitor* are unhesitating in their belief that she would have destroyed that plucky little craft at the next encounter. They insist that the *Monitor's* shot inflicted positively no damage; that it was the firing of the *Cumberland* that did the mischief, and that the leak she sprung was caused by a strain when she broke off her submarine prow in running into our vessel. Before this leak was discovered she was making for the *Monitor* to finish her, but on finding herself so badly damaged, she was obliged to retreat.

It is said, too, that we greatly underrated her speed and activity. Previous to her destruction, she had been so improved as to be able to move backward with the same ease that she went forward. I [am] told that the officers of the *Monitor* became satisfied that they had underestimated her powers. Not only [illegible] put in the [illegible] of her propeller. Certainly, our vessels have shown no eagerness to attack her, and in this they have probably been wise. The wonder now is that she did not attempt an escape. Had TATNALL and his subordinates been gifted with professional knowledge and cool courage, they would have known before lightening her whether they could [illegible] sufficiently to get her up the river. If not, then, as brave men, having their cause at heart, they should have tried to get her out to sea. A failure need have had no worse result than the one they deliberately caused, excepting the personal risk to themselves, and that risk it was their duty to incur. If the information which I get is true, the effort would have had more chances of success than failure. On the whole, we are well rid of the monster, and I trust we never may see her like again—in the hands of an enemy.

As usual, the Government was unfortunate in its dispatches from Fortress Monroe, announcing the fall of Norfolk. First, we were told that the Navy-yard was saved; then when the agent of the Associated Press prepared a dispatch giving the *facts*, it was suppressed because it contradicted the one already sent. Finally, the truth had to be told. We really saved scarcely anything; the hospital, itself, was only spared by the rebels because it was occupied by their own sick and wounded. They did, however, leave us a large quantity of iron ware—anchors, &c.—and one fine gunboat, on the ways, and all ready for plating; which was certainly very kind or very stupid in them.

Here, in Washington, the air is heavy to-night with rumors of disaster to HALLECK. The Secessionists are elate; the Unionists uneasy. Still, we have heard nothing to cause such apprehensions. The rumor will have been confirmed or disproved before this reaches you.

Col. JENNISON is still in town, but is not expected to receive the promotion his friends ask. The President, in fact, has distinctly declined to send in his name to the Senate. The alleged reason is the strong opposition of the Border State members of Congress. Col. JENNISON, however, does not yet despair; and believes that he can secure a preponderance of influence, even amongst the class that oppose him.

Gen. STURGIS is also here; but I have not learned whether he has made any progress in disproving the charges brought against him.

We hear, too, from Kansas sources, that Gov. CHARLES ROBINSON, of that State, is lying dangerously ill of small-pox, in the hospital at Buffalo, N. Y. It is supposed that he was on his way to this city.

The Pacific Railroad bill does not seem destined to endure a very severe opposition in the Senate. Its friends confidently anticipate its speedy passage. Some efforts will be made to amend it; in fact, in some respects it needs change; but the prevailing feeling is that *its success must not be endangered.*

On the whole, the present Congress bids fair to eclipse all its predecessors in enlightened, progressive, practical legislation. To say nothing of the financial measures resulting from the war, it will probably be able, in the bright record it leaves, to point to the pregnant act affirming the national policy of emancipation, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, its prohibition in the Territories, a Homestead bill, a Pacific Railroad act, a law confiscating rebel property, and the creation of a distinct Agricultural Department in the Government. The latter measure, if I am not mistaken, the TIMES regards unfavorably, which is not singular in a city journal; but so long as the business of producing food is so poorly understood and practiced, and all other avocations are so crowded, it would certainly seem that Agriculture needs Government aid. One Monday morning, not long since, I had business at a large retail store in New-York, and was startled by the sight of a long line of men standing silent on each side of the room, like mourners waiting the movement of a funeral procession. On inquiry, I learned that they were all applicants for places! And yet every rural county in the United States exhibits vast spaces of vacant land, for want of the labor of these idle thousands who throng the stocked cities, clamoring for bread. We are not likely to make that needful article too cheap through over-production; meantime, let us encourage the art most necessary of all to the support of the human race.

I understand that President LINCOLN intends to return to Fortress Monroe; but I do not vouch for the statement. J. M. W.

RELIGIOUS EMEUTE AT WASHINGTON.

RESIGNATION OF REV. MR. KENNARD, PASTOR OF THE E-STREET CHURCH—A ROW AMONG THE MEMBERS—VICTORY OF THE REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 12, 1862.

Rev. Mr. KENNARD, Pastor of the E-street Baptist Church of this city, after a sermon on Sunday morning, from the text in Psalms: "The Mountains shall bring peace," announced his decision to resign his pastoral charge, and requested the Church to consider its acceptance at its earliest convenience. He said the cause which had led him to that determination was known to the members all, and he should not state it; that he should have taken the same action months ago, only that he had been dissuaded from it by the advice of judicious brethren in the church and out, clergy and laity, who thought it his duty to strive still longer to promote peace and the interests of the church; but now, after that further trial, without consultation with or advice from any one, and independently of the action of any other person, he had come to a settled conviction that he could not conduce to the peace of the church, and that his work there was at an end. He was not now disposed to single out persons and faults to attribute the difficulties to; his prayers had been for the peace and prosperity of the church, and they should be continued when his connection with it should have ceased.

This is really a secessionist disturbance. We understand that when the rebellion broke out, this church, like others of the city, lost much of its moneyed support, by the stampeding of persons into Secessia. So little was left that the pastor temporarily combined a clerkship in the Treasury Department with his pulpit and pastoral labors, in order to eke out his church income into an adequate support. Meantime Northern men gradually came in and replaced the fugitives. Up to this time undisputed sway had been held by those who believed in the divine nature of the peculiar institution; but now, what were left of this school were becoming alarmingly in the minority for the safety and perpetuity of the peace that "reigns in Warsaw;" and at every succeeding application for admission to the church upon letters from other churches north, the fixtures became flustered, and showed indecent haste to find faults as pretexts for exclusion. One applicant was objected to, for example, because he had been heard to say that there were Secessionists in the church, although the assertion was not alleged to be untrue. This conduct, which was at first resisted only by a quiet waiting for decisions in due course upon their application, at last excited expressions of dissatisfaction and revolt. One new member, previously very quiet, at last arose in a church meeting and indignantly reprobated certain conduct, which was described so as to identify the author without naming him. After meeting, while a dozen members or so were having a parting word in the vestibule, a brother of the rebuked member came up to the rebuker, and told him that if it had been he so spoken of, he would have flogged him—to that effect—and being a much larger man, it was not talking beyond his warrant. The other replied, "If you should try that I would cowhide you," at which the larger man slapped the other in the face. Friends interfered and separated them.

This was deemed a scandal upon the church not to be allowed to pass without the promptest and most emphatic disavowal, and for that purpose the church meeting was called. At this meeting the friends of the offender rallied in their greatest numbers and influence, and moved and carried the adjournment of the meeting. That was considered a test vote, not of the relative numbers, but of the spirit of the aggressors, and the friends of freedom of opinion, order and the sanctity of their place of worship, it is understood, have given up the contest and have pretty generally made up their minds to withdraw and go where they can find peace; so that, although the pastor is the only one who has made public such a determination, it is highly probable he will leave but a minority of his church behind. Rev. Mr. KENNARD is a Philadelphian, the son of a Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia, and is by no means an "Abolitionist," but he evidently doesn't relish anything so much like Slavery so near home.

☞ RACHEL's jewels, presented to her by European potentates, are offered for sale, as will be seen [illegible]

THE CASE OF EDWIN JAMES, ESQ.

Large Meeting of the Bar at the Astor House—Interesting Statement of Mr. Edwin James in His Own Defence—Resolutions Sustaining Mr. James and Censuring the Law Committee.

Several hundred members of the Bar collected in the Ladies' Ordinary of the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, pursuant to a general understanding that the case of EDWIN JAMES, M. P., would be considered, and that an explanation would be made on his behalf. Among the remarkable lawyers present were Judge McCUNN, John H. White, Judge Hearn, Levi S. Chatfield, Judge McCarthy, Benjamin Galbraith, F. J. Joachimssen, Geo. C. Genet, James S. Sluyter, Peter B. Sweeney, J. M. Harrington, Wm. H. L. Barnes, and others of equal note.

Mr. WM. H. ALLEN called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Mr. HENRY BREWSTER, who was chosen unanimously.

Mr. BREWSTER, on taking the Chair, said that he hardly knew this meeting would be called until yesterday. He dropped in accidentally, and had not expected to preside. He supposed the object of the meeting was to hear an explanation from Mr. JAMES in relation to the recent action of the Law Committee with reference to his admission to practice. He supposed Mr. JAMES would make that explanation which they were all so anxious to hear.

MR. JAMES' SPEECH.

Mr. JAMES thereupon rose, and was received with great applause. He is a stout, full-faced, massive-featured, solid-looking Englishman, who seems to bear, in every lineament, the evidences of his nationality. His voice is quite soothing and persuasive, and his entire manner calculated to engross the attention as well as enlist the sympathies of the listener. He labored evidently under deep emotion, and frequently became overpowered by his feelings during the delivery of his remarkably clear statement. He was listened to with earnest attention, and received throughout the warm sympathies of his audience.

Mr. JAMES said it was the first time that he had had the honor to appear before any meeting of American gentlemen. He trusted the occasion would elicit a great deal of kindness and sympathy from all who heard him, viz: the attacks made upon him, which he would show to have been prompted in the country he had left, by feelings of the most malignant animosity. The arrows which had been sent from the country he had left were barbed and poisoned by gentlemen who pursued him in a manner on which he wished to take the sense of this meeting. [Applause.] He came to give in the most open manner, any explanation which one honorable gentleman could ask of another, as to the infamous libels which had cruelly pursued him. He arrived in this country in August last. It was known in England that he intended to come to this country. It appeared in the public journals, that he was about seeking honorable practice where he should receive more generosity and more liberality than in that land where the shadow of aristocracy frowns upon any man who dares to be independent. [Applause.] It appeared in the public journals that at the proper period he should apply for admission to the Bar of the City and State of New-York, and he remained here studying our Constitution, and on Nov. 5 was admitted by the Supreme Court of the State a member of the Bar of the State of New-York. [Applause.] It had come to his knowledge, on the evening of the day of his admission, that two gentlemen had endeavored to insert in the public journals a protest to his admission; but, as the names of his assailants were not given, he could take no notice of the matter. No man could deal with the dark assassins of his reputation. [Applause.] He had since learned that these two assailants were part of the Committee of Five who had assailed him. But he had told his informant that he would wait two weeks before enrolling his name, and if his accusers wished, they could appear before the Court and state the reasons why he should not be admitted. He waited the two weeks and no one appeared against him. These attacks on him had been dark and insidious, and came from the other side, and he traced them to an English gentleman, enjoying our hospitality like himself, Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, who was at the bottom of them. [Applause, hisses and confusion.] He was here to attack no individual and for no purpose of personal vituperation. He should refer to his case only with a view to sustain his own honesty, honor and dignity. His admission to the bar was completed on the 23d of November, and he appeared in Court shortly afterwards. In February of this year he was admitted to practice in the United States Courts, and had occasion for thankfulness to his friend CHAS. S. SPENCER, Esq., for his kindly offices. On the 14th of February he received the letter which had already been published—the letter from a high-minded, honorable gentle, (Judge EDMONDS,) who was ashamed that such a course had been adopted toward him (Mr. JAMES,) who had not done any wrong since he had been here. [Applause.] The result of the correspondence was satisfactory to Judge EDMONDS, and he (Mr. JAMES) supposed that there the attacks would cease. He was astonished, therefore, at receiving the letter from the Law Institute which had been already published. Thus, six months after he was admitted to practice he was called to answer to defamatory charges and libels written in the *Law Magazine* of England, by a personal enemy, who was striving for the place he had left. To this day, he was ignorant of the charges which had been laid before the Court by the Law Institute. Was that to be allowed in this free country? Should a man be kept in ignorance of the charges made against him? [Cries of No, No, and applause.] His opinion of the English Government's conduct in the *Trent* affair, had been widely denounced by the English legal Press, and had caused the bitter animosity which had been aroused against him. He still held to his opinion regarding the conduct of England in that affair. [Great applause.] What would have been the manly and straightforward course for his accusers to take? He had nothing to do with any self-constituted tribunal—[applause]—but if Mr. LORD was present, and he believed he was, he should be happy to have him come forward, and ask any questions he pleased. [Great applause; cries for "LORD," and confusion.]

Judge McCUNN—They dare not come here and face him. They have not the manliness to do it. They are sneaks.

Mr. JAMES said that Mr. DANIEL LORD, or any one of his accusers, was welcome to come forward and question him on the spot.

A VOICE—No, no! Not now.

THE CHAIR—I hope no gentleman will interrupt the speaker.

Mr. JAMES—Let them speak now, or ever after hold their peace. He wanted to meet his accusers in public. Three charges in these papers, that were presented in his absence, constituted the features of the charges which had been brought against him; First, that he became involved with the son of a noble Lord in pecuniary transactions. That was true. But they were purely personal and private transactions, which did not interfere with his right, or capacity, or character, as a lawyer—nothing to do with his position at the bar. He and that noble Lord had been intimate friends—members of the same House of Commons, and of the same Club. He was told that this cabal which pursued him had referred to this case to his dishonor, but, what more could he have done? He had given his all in satisfaction of the debt as far as he was able, everything, even to his library and family plate and testimonials that had been presented to him. He yielded up everything he had to give. Instead of being a "fugitive insolvent," he had, before leaving, called every one of his creditors together, and told them of his plans, and they had all not only consented to his leaving, but he had letters from several, wishing him success and prosperity. It was not true that he was a fugitive insolvent.

But, an article in a morning paper asked, "What did he leave for?" [Here Mr. JAMES evinced great emotion.] It was a painful duty, but, he would tell them. It was painful to look back upon one's ruin. He represented, and had the confidence of, the second largest constituency in England—that of Marylebone. He had worked his way to the bar by honor and independence. The Judges disliked him because he was not servile and subservient, and, he was told that in the course he took in the Barnard case, where he bearded them, and told them they were trying a man upon grounds that were illegal and unconstitutional, he would be made to suffer. He represented a large constituency. They were aware that that relic of barbarism, imprisonment for debt, still existed in England. A member of Parliament was exempt, but he addressed a letter to his constituents, telling them that he would scorn to represent them for such protection. He called his creditors together and arranged with them, and he had a letter in his possession signed by every one of them. It was not his creditors, but a cabal that had circulated these reports against him. He had the sanction of every one of his creditors for the course he adopted. He had no means in the world, but a lady, who had been attached to him for years, who knew his position, declared to him for the first time that her heart had been his, and placed an independent fortune, not at his disposal, but to be shared with him. [Applause.] But it was said that he had been guilty of conduct at the Bar unworthy a member of the profession, in relation to his borrowing money of a Mr. INGHAM, who was defendant in a suit, in which he was counsel for the plaintiff. This was one of the libels in the law magazine which Mr. LORD had thought proper to lay before the Court. Mr. INGHAM was a Member of Parliament for Boston, and sat in the House at the same time with himself. He, Mr. JAMES, was retained as counsel in a suit brought by Mr. SCULLY, a member for Cork, who charged that INGHAM had misrepresented to the late Mr. JOHN SADLEIR, to the extent of 6,000 pounds. He (Mr. JAMES) succeeded in the case, and obtained for Mr. SCULLY a verdict of 300 pounds. That was in February, 1859. A new trial was ordered, which took, in the regular practice, about a year to reach. In the meantime, in March, he (Mr. JAMES) was a candidate for the large borough of Marylebone. Election contests in England were an expensive luxury. [Great laughter.] He did not know what they were here, and probably never should, if his friend Mr. LORD should ever succeed in expatriating him. [Laughter.] Yes, they might whistle, but it was nothing to whistle at. [Laughter.]

A VOICE.—Cheap, at that, in England.

Mr. JAMES said yes, very cheap. It was known that his expenses had been extremely heavy. INGHAM was a member of his Committee, was a constituent, and resided in the vicinity, and was one of five gentlemen—three of them members of Parliament, who agreed to assist him by the loan of £5,000—£1,000 each. He defeated, by several thousand, the Government nominee, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL's nephew. [Applause.] They never forgave him that to the hour he left England. He was at one time a Whig, but found that the Whigs were the cold aristocracy, and that unless a man was a nephew or relative of some mushroom peer, he did not stand a chance. [Applause.] These five friends did subscribe their £1,000 each, and, after consulting with a member of the House of Commons, whether it would be proper for him to take the loan from INGHAM under the circumstances, he took it. Not a word ever passed the lips of either, as to the case in which he (Mr. JAMES) was counsel and Mr. INGHAM defendant. Mr. INGHAM was unfortunately drowned in this country in 1860. And six months after his death, when the probate of his will was taken out, the acknowledgment of the debt was discovered. All the other subscribers were paid. His client, Mr. SCULLY, never doubted that he (JAMES) did his duty in the case. This case came up for a second trial in the following February, and he (JAMES) opened the case against INGHAM. His defamers had suppressed the verbatim report of his speech, in which he charged INGHAM with defrauding the plaintiff of £3,500. The case was referred, and he (Mr. JAMES) got a verdict for Mr. SCULLY of £3,500. The suit cost Mr. INGHAM £10,000, and Mr. SCULLY personally thanked him (Mr. JAMES) for his efforts. His client did not complain, but the cabal did. They little knew here what a young struggling man had to contend with in England. They had had executions in the houses of Judges and Lord Chancellors, but when a man has obtained his position he was scathless, but one struggled for position against fearful odds. He was ready to answer any of the gentlemen present, and give any explanation of the accusations against him. He was here appealing to the Bar and to the higher tribunal of public opinion. His case was not without a precedent, for THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT had been persecuted in the same way from the same cowardly source—England. [Applause.] EMMETT was a greater man, but not more persecuted than himself. There was at that time Daniel Lords at the bottom of the persecution. EMMETT lived to make Chancellor KENT regret that he had opposed him. He made the Daniel Lords of that day cower before him. [Applause.] It appeared that there was a second Daniel come to judgment. [Laughter.] EMMETT lived as he hoped to live, to obtain the verdict of their good opinion, and to change even narrow professional rivalry into esteem and regard. [Great applause, during which Mr. JAMES sat down.]

Mr. JOHN H. WHITE offered the following resolution:

The members of the legal profession of the City of New-York, convened at the Astor House on public notice, to take action on the recent proceedings of a few members of the Bar, claiming to represent the Law Institute of this City, to revoke the license of Mr. EDWIN JAMES, do hereby

Resolve, That Mr. EDWIN JAMES, having been duly admitted to practice at the opening of the November Term, 1861, of the Supreme Court, and having since that time been an active practitioner in our several judicial tribunals, has conducted himself as a high-minded and honorable member of the profession, and has earned our respect and esteem for his distinguished learning, fairness and courtesy, as a lawyer and a man.

The resolution was seconded.

Mr. LOWREY said, I am bound to confess that I came here with some prejudice—drawn from popular representations—against Mr. JAMES. So far as his professional conduct has been concerned, they are removed. Such being the case, I am impelled to say, in behalf of my young brothers of the Bar, that we feel that we are most interested in this matter. We are the heirs of the reputation of the Bar, and it is well-known that the heir may interpose to prevent waste of his inheritance. I do not doubt that the motives of those gentlemen who have instituted these proceedings, are pure and upright; but, discretion does not always increase with years, and we must look to it, that our estate comes to us unimpaired in all parts. It is right that our seniors should see that every member of the Bar is honorable; but we must see, also, that every man is just. I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that this meeting appoint another committee, whose duty it shall be to relieve Mr. JAMES from the onerous and painful responsibility of his defence, and without the spirit of partizanship to him or to any one, to guard our good name from the imputation that we struck, but did not hear.

Mr. LEVI S. CHATFIELD said that he looked upon the circumstances in the case of Mr. JAMES, and he could not find anything that needed any explanation. But the statement offered voluntarily by Mr. JAMES was satisfactory, and in his opinion, needed no further action of the Bar or Court.

Mr. CHATFIELD then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That although no explanations from Mr. JAMES were necessary, still the explanations having been given are eminently satisfactory, and need no further inquiry at the hands of the Court or Bar.

Mr. SHEPHARD then asked Mr. JAMES if the letter to Mr. INGHAM was not in relation to his subscription to the election fund?

Mr. JAMES replied that it was.

The chair then put the question on Messrs. WHITE's and CHATFIELD's resolutions, which were both carried.

Mr. MALCOLM CAMPBELL introduced a resolution, deprecating the course of the Committee of the Law Institute. In doing so he stated that he was a member of the Law Institute, and had no notice of the proposed course to be taken with relation to Mr. JAMES.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Addresses were made by Mr. SHERWOOD, Judge HEARNE, and others, and the meeting broke up with three cheers for Mr. JAMES. At the conclusion of the meeting, several members of the Bar came up and shook hands with Mr. JAMES, and congratulated him on the stand he had taken.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.—It would have been impossible for the action of the State Legislature, with regard to the sale of liquors in places of public amusement, to have been more speedy in its operations. Several of the smaller pustules upon the social condition of New-York, it effaced immediately, and on Thursday last, the most prominent of the plague-blotches in our daily life was forever, as we sincerely trust, obliterated. We of course allude to the Canterbury Music Hall. Those luxurious embellishments of the saloon which had been provided to heighten its temptations to the younger and laxer portion of our citizens were on Thursday finally dispersed by the auctioneer's hammer. Surgeons had been of no benefit to the patient. Its constitution had been so rapidly broken up, that the last official had been summoned by its friends to "lay it out," as decently as possible. We are happy to say that the mourners were few, with the exception of those more immediately concerned. In other words, the auction was scantily attended. Large plate mirrors—these surrounded the walls of the saloon—fetched fabulously low prices. The smaller mirrors, on the exterior of the boxes, averaged fifty to seventy-five cents apiece. Chairs went for a mere song. Everything exposed for sale, tempting as its appearance and actual value might be, brought in a merely nominal amount. For the first time since these social ulcers sprung into existence, we looked upon one of them. Let us hope that its extinction was final and complete.

HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED ON STATEN ISLAND.—The State has taken the hospitals recently built at Quarantine for the sick and wounded soldiers. They are located on one of the most delightful spots upon the island. The buildings are admirably constructed and thoroughly furnished, and the ladies of the island are actively employed superintending the fitting up of beds, providing suitable delicacies and reading matter for the invalids. The medical gentlemen of the island, through their Society, offered their services gratuitously to take charge of the hospitals, and the offer has been accepted—the Society appointing Drs. Boardman, Anderson, Eadie, Richardson, Cavell, Munday, Burdette, and Lee, who have acquiesced cheerfully in the wishes of their professional brethren. Dr. GUNN, the Health Officer; Dr. WALKER, his Assistant, and Dr. MOFFATT, of the Sailors' Retreat, have also united in tendering their services.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of ANTHONY HEANY, who was found dead in the Fourth Ward Station, on Saturday night. The investigation revealed the fact that deceased did not come to his death from the effects of liquor, as it was at first supposed. The verdict of the Jury was that he died of "pulmonary apoplexy."....The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of ALLEN HOLMES, aged 60 years, who was found drowned at the foot of Fourth-street, East River, yesterday afternoon.....Also upon a child, aged 15 months, who was scalded by accident, at No. 346 Second-avenue.....The body of an unknown man, very much decomposed, was found yesterday afternoon in the East River, at the foot of Delancey-street. It had been in the water several months.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Wm. Brown, to the Third Precinct; John Kennedy, to the Fourth; Edwin T. Rourke and Thomas J. Kavanagh, to the Fifth; Charles W. Carson, to the Eleventh; Wm. H. Burns, to the Thirteenth; John Corcoran, to the Seventeenth; John W. Eames, to the Forty-third, and Wm. M. Storm, of the Sanitary Commission. *Resignations*—John Jackson, of the Third Precinct; Geo. W. Girvin, of the Fifth; James Duncan, of the Seventh; Augustus Wood, of the Thirteenth; Robert Wood, of the Fourteenth, and John G. Goodell, of the Twenty-ninth.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.—JOHN MAYEN, aged 20, and PATRICK BURN, aged 16 years, were brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday, upon [illegible] of Messrs. [illegible], No. 187 Bowery at a late hour on Saturday night, and stealing therefrom property to the amount of [illegible]. The prisoners were committed in default of $1,000 bail, each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

His Address in the Brooklyn Academy of Music Last Evening—A Crowded House and an Enthusiastic Audience.

Parson BROWNLOW delivered an address in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. The house was filled a long time before the hour appointed for the address to be commenced, and many persons went away because they were unable to obtain seats.

The Eighth Regiment Navy-yard band, J. Mars, leader, having volunteered its services, was present, and performed several patriotic and national airs during the evening.

The stage back of the speaker was entirely occupied by well-known citizens, representing all parties and every shade of political bias, and almost every profession in life.

The appearance of Parson BROWNLOW, at a little past 8 o'clock, was the signal for an outburst of applause more cordial than is generally witnessed, even in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He was attended by His Honor Mayor KALBFLEISCH, Ex-Mayor HALL, Gen. CAREY, JOHN R. KENNADAY, Esq., President of the Mercantile Library Association, Hon JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN, and others.

Mr. KENNADAY stepped forward to the foot-lights and said that although the invitation to Mr. BROWNLOW to deliver an address had been extended by the Mercantile Library Association, it was nevertheless intended that their distinguished guest should be received by the whole people of Brooklyn, and with that view His Honor the Mayor would preside.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH, upon taking the chair, in the briefest manner possible introduced Mr. BROWNLOW, who was welcomed with cheers, clapping of hands, and other demonstrations of satisfaction.

Mr. BROWNLOW's address was substantially a repetition of the one delivered by him in New-York on Thursday night last. He said he was no orator, and expressed a doubt of his ability to meet the expectations of so large and intelligent an audience as he saw before him, but he had nevertheless, been accustomed to expressing his opinion upon every subject that came before the public for thirty-five years—until three and a half years ago, when he lost his voice, and it was only restored to him when he commenced speaking for the Union in Cincinnati. He had made a pilgrimage, several years ago, to New-York to have his inner throat operated upon, but the Secessionists wanted to operate upon the outside, and that he objected to. Mr. BROWNLOW said he was born in Virginia—his father and grandfather before him—in the same county in which J. B. FLOYD first saw the light; he was poor, because he had always been honest; FLOYD was rich, because he commenced stealing when a boy. He (the speaker,) was the first gentleman from Virginia the audience had ever seen, who descended from one of the second families. All that he had ever come across were of the "F. F. V's." This was now interpreted to mean "Fleet-Footed Virginians," for the soldiers of his native State have proved that they are fleet-footed, and can out-run the Yankees, particularly if they get a little start, as they generally have done. He was a Southern man, and had been an advocate of the peculiar institution, and he intended to fight the Secessionists wherever they may be, to the last ditch, which he hoped would be near the Gulf of Mexico. The South seemed to be crazy upon the subject of Slavery and holding slaves in the Territories, but so far as he was concerned, (and he would utter the same opinion everywhere,) he held that the Government ought to protect loyal men, North and South, in the enjoyment of their property of every description, even including negroes; and he hoped that the Government would confiscate everything belonging to rebels, including negroes; *and if the South, in her madness and folly—if they still pursue their phantom and force upon the Union Slavery or the Union, he was for the Union and no Slavery!* He was an unconditional Union man, and though it cost millions of dollars and oceans of blood, he was for subjugation and extermination, if the Union cannot be preserved in any other way, and for having the South peopled with another race of men. These sentiments were vociferously applauded.

Mr. BROWNLOW next referred to his experience in South Carolina in nullification times; the last Presidential campaign; the control the South had always had over the Government; his contempt for Northern men with Southern principles; the Fugitive Slave law; repeal of the Missouri Compromise; admission of Texas; and said the Southerners should be the last people to complain, if things had not gone on right. He spoke of the course of the Knoxville *Whig*—the last Union, and the only religious paper in the eleven seceded States, when it was crushed. He had done no more than it was the duty of every man to do, and he who would not hazard all for the sake of the Union does not deserve the name of American citizen. He described with some particularity the course the Secessionist leaders pursued to drag one State after another into the whirlpool of secession; the editors of Union papers were bought up with money—and what was more humiliating than all the rest, with the meanest paper on God's earth—Confederate money. He predicted that when the people of Tennessee had an opportunity to vote upon the question, they would give 50,000 majority in favor of the Union; he knew whereof he spoke. Louisiana never voted to leave the Union; there was a small majority for the Union, but they lied the State out contrary to all order. The whole rebellion had for its only foundation lying, swearing and stealing. Referring to the course of the fourteen Senators representing the Cotton States in the last Congress, he said they ought to have their tongues cut out. There was a strong Union sentiment in Georgia. That State was carried out by fraud. There was a powerful Union sentiment in North Carolina and Alabama. It strikes you, perhaps, he said, to ask why no more Union sentiment was manifested in these States. His answer was that the people were not yet satisfied that the Union forces will be able to keep their foothold. When this doubt was removed, there would be a large Union feeling manifested. There was at this time a Union organization in Memphis of 3,000 men—a secret organization. He was speaking by the card, and knew it to be so. When New-Orleans surrendered, there were 12,000 sworn Union men there belonging to one organization. He knew what he said was true, and only give the people there a chance, and they will vote the State into the Union again. The States had been carried out by fraud. The people here did not understand this, but a Secessionist could *fall* flatter, squall louder and jump higher than any Union man.

Mr. BROWNLOW related the scenes he had witnessed when the troops from Bull Run passed through Knoxville on their way home, when they held the heads of our soldiers out of the car windows as trophies; the treatment of his own and other families; his own imprisonment and that of other men, for simply refusing to take the oath of allegiance to JEFF. DAVIS; the daily hanging of Union men, and other like atrocities, until the blood of every person in the audience ran cold. Women were whipped because they had worked on Union flags for the Home Guards, "and yet," said he, "we have men mean enough at the North to sympathize with these infernal scoundrels." When he found sympathizers with the rebellion, they as much as said to him, "Mr. BROWNLOW, they served you just right at the South." It took 20,000 Cotton State men to dragoon Tennessee; but notwithstanding she was declared out of the Union, JEFF. DAVIS only received 25,000 votes in the State at the last election.

Mr. BROWNLOW has forever set at rest the question as to the rebels employing negroes as soldiers. He has seen them with his own eyes, and has been guarded by them when in jail at Knoxville. Every day the prisoners were sent with a cask for water to the river. He had gone to the river for water under a guard of negro soldiers. One big black fellow one day punched him in the side and said, "Step along double-quick, you d—d Lincolnite!"

The speaker closed with an appeal that the Government would act promptly for the relief of Union men in Tennessee; let something be done for the deluded masses in the rebel ranks, but he would hang all the leaders in the rebellion as high as Haman.

Mr. BROWNLOW's remarks were cordially responded to throughout, and he was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. Gen. CAREY made a few remarks, when the meeting adjourned.

Parson Brownlow's Paper.

Subscriptions to the Knoxville *Whig*, the publication of which will soon be resumed by Mr. BROWNLOW, are received by LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co., No. 25 Park-place. Quite a large list was made up in time for the meeting at the Academy of Music, and many of our first citizens have since called and handed in their names and money. We hope thousands more will follow their example.

Appeal for Relief to the Suffering People of Troy.

At a public meeting of the citizens of New-York, a Committee was appointed to collect and apply the means of aiding the many thousands of deserving persons, made destitute by the late fire in the City of Troy. The case is one which addresses itself strongly to the benevolent and the generous. Hundreds of families, mostly of the industrial classes, are homeless and without necessary clothing or food, save what charity bestows upon them. Timely assistance will not only relieve present destitution, but will enable the afflicted to recover speedily from the effects of the disaster, by resuming their accustomed labors.

New-York never fails to respond to similar [illegible] but justice and Christian charity are both mingled with this claim for sympathy. The extent of the conflagration of December, 1845, in this City, was far less than that now visited upon Troy. That young and growing city, with a population then less than twenty-five thousand, contributed to the suffering people of New-York, when overwhelmed by misfortune, the generous sum of $8,000. New-York cannot resist such a demand upon its justice and liberality.

The essential and immediate wants are money, clothing, materials to clothe women and children, shoes, and such provisions as can be readily forwarded by railroad and steamboat. Application will be made for contributions to the citizens generally, and it is hoped that those inclined to give will contribute promptly. The urgency of the need must be apparent.

Subscriptions in money may be sent to the Metropolitan Bank. Other contributions marked "Troy Relief," may be sent to the National Express Company, No. 74 Broadway; or will be called for on notice. By order of the Committee,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, JAMES P. WALLACE, J. SMYTH ROGERS, Secretaries.

Finance Committee—His Honor the Mayor, John E. Williams, Treasurer, Samuel Sloan, Thomas Tileston, A. M. White, James Gallatin, C. H. P. Grant.

NEW-JERSEY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HUDSON COUNTY BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.—The new Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County has been organized, by the election of ABRAHAM W. DURYEE, Director, and GARRET I. VAN HORN, Clerk. ISAAC W. SCUDDER was chosen Attorney of the Board; STEPHEN W. KINGSLAND, County Collector; and Dr. JOHN [illegible], County Physician.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary of the Jersey City Sunday Schools will be held to-day. The scholars will assemble at their respective churches at 1 o'clock P. M., when addresses will be delivered and other interesting exercises take place. The several schools will then unite, and, forming in procession, march through the principal streets of the city.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 589 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S, No. 589 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name.

DIED.

BETTS.—In this City, on Saturday morning, [illegible], WM. HENRY BETTS, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 194 East Broadway, on Monday, at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken [illegible] Tuesday morning for interment.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Saturday, May 17, GEORGE CLIFFORD, youngest son of Thomas F. and Helen F. Ferris, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from No. 9 Varick-place.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Friday, May 16, of disease of the brain, JOHN JOHNSON, aged 26 years and 10 days. The funeral will take place this day, (Sunday,) at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 466 Pearl-st. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Louisville, Ky., and Boston papers please copy.

McKIBBIN.—In this City, on Saturday, May 17, JAMES McKIBBIN, Brigade Quartermaster, U. S. A., son of the late John S. McKibbin.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Baptist Tabernacle (Rev. Dr. Lathrop,) 2d-av., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PIPER.—In Syracuse, on Friday, May 16, GEORGE W. PIPER, of the One Hundred and First Regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, eldest son of the late John L. and Anna Eliza Piper, aged 21 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family, those of his grandfather, the late C. J. Gayler, and members of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, May 17, of diphtheria, KATE CARLETON, eldest child of Benjamin and Eleanor Bowen Smith, aged 5 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, corner of Franklin-av. and Quincy-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock.

VAN BRUNT.—On Thursday, May 15, CORNELIA D. VAN NUYSE, wife of J. Holmes Van Brunt, aged 33 years.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, at Bay Ridge, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 232.—May 17, 1862.
19, 28, 4, 30, 50, 32, 61, 60, 46, 48, 75, 57.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 233.—May 17, 1862.
4, 61, 59, 1, 41, 19, 51, 43, 15, 31, 8, 62, 42.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 131.—May 17, 1862.
44, 24, 32, 54, 64, 36, 16, 4, 22, 39, 59, 71.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 232.—May 17, 1862.
58, 59, 27, 62, 4, 38, 33, 60, 72, 53, 44, 24, 56.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

85 WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR Old Stand at No. 61 TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON. SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. IRA PEREGO & SONS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, Of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. REGULAR NOMINATIONS, 1862.
For President, CHARLES H. SWORDS, with Alexander T. Stewart & Co.
For Vice-President, JOSEPH H. LECOUR, with C. Heydecker.
For Corresponding Secretary, GEORGE I. LANDON, with Metropolitan Bank.
For Recording Secretary, JAMES W. EDWARDS, with Hill, Tilden, Brinkerhoff & Phillips.
For Treasurer, SAMUEL J. HARRIOT, with Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.
For Directors, JAMES PETRIE, with J. & A. Petrie & Co.; SAMUEL W. HARNED, with U. S. Warehouse; CHAS. A. BRIGGS, Jr., with Bliss & Wheelock; E. C. DEDERER, with N. Y. Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; PETER STEVENSON, with M. Armstrong & Sons; A. JUDSON STONE, with A. R. James & Co.; HENRY EVESSON, Jr., with Sackett, Belcher & Co.
W. F. T. CHAPMAN, Chairman Nominating Committee. FRANK W. SHEPARD, Secretary.
HENRY E. PRALL, ETHAN ALLEN, R. A. BACHIA, GEORGE PECKHAM, W. T. FARNHAM, FREDERICK WHITE, JNO. F. ROLLINS, ROBT. S. LYON, ELISHA T. JENKINS, THOS. I. BAYAUD, F. W. GALLATLY, EDWD. L. MOLINEUX.
Friends of the above ticket will meet at Wright's Hotel, (formerly Thorp's,) No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible], every evening.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A. REMOVAL. THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE HOUSE FURNISHING STORES Have removed to the White Marble Building, No. [illegible] Broadway, near Grace Church. Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment. ALEXANDER DELMAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN. Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av. Contributions in money, by GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

"THE NAPOLEON DRAWINGS," By F. O. C. DARLEY, and "FATHER TIME AND HIS FAMILY," By J. A. OERTEL. On Exhibition. Admission free. GOUPIL'S GALLERY, corner Broadway and 9th-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS, $1, $2 and $3 a set; ear-rings and pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set; band and link bracelets, $1, $2, $3 and $4 each; gentlemen's vest-chains, $1, $2, $3 and $4 each, and all other kinds of jewelry, very low, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS of the Mercantile Library Association will take place on TUESDAY, May 20, 1862, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Polls open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M. HARVEY H. WOODS, Recording Secretary.

[illegible] OF THE FINANCE MINISTER OF CANADA ON THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—THE REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent at Quebec, having given to your readers some account of what he terms the "tactics" of the Financial Minister of Canada, Mr. Galt, to the report of the Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives, and alluding also to a memorial of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, allow me offer a few remarks in reply.

I have no objections to make against the [illegible] by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce. Their ultimate conclusions correspond in the main with those of the Congressional Committee, but it is plain that to the Red River country, and the [illegible] Canada, are the regions to which [illegible] and whose trade it is [illegible] and so that region is governed by different laws, and is under a different [illegible] from that of Canada. Minnesota and St. Paul are very indifferent judges of the interests affecting those parts of the United States which border upon the thickly-settled portions of Canada. Canada has a high tariff. What of the Red River country is merely [illegible] it is not more than five or ten per [illegible] in reply to some inquiries I made in Montreal, the opinion was expressed that a special discrimination was made in favor of St. Paul. This may not be correct. St. Paul can scarcely be in any way affected by this tariff of Canada, and might as well be "counted out" in this part of the discussion as to the Canadian tariff.

No one, I think, ever thought of accusing Mr. Galt or Canada of the wanton malignity implied in a desire to injure the United States without reaping any advantage to himself or certain localities in Canada. The effect is the same, whatever may be the intention, and if efforts of this kind made by restrictive laws are "wisdom"—the word he uses—we consider both may be at least equally wise. Whether they are wise or not, it is in the power of the United States to determine whether they will quietly submit to the financial wisdom of Canada, or meet it by counteracting legislation.

The "consular fees," enacted in Canada by the representatives of the United States having been abolished, cannot be fair subjects for present discussion.

The decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury as to flour made in Canada from American wheat, and as to lumber made from American logs, &c., were merely as to the construction of the words of the treaty. I, for one, think they were wrong, and should be glad to see them righted. I believe the New-York Chamber of Commerce expressed this opinion at the time. Mr. Galt quotes these examples to show that no reciprocity beyond the letter of the treaty was intended. It is amusing and a striking fact, that the Canadian Committee of Commerce should thus have shifted its ground. It contended at the time that "reciprocity, in its broadest sense was intended."

Mr. Galt, under your correspondent, says that if Canada has increased her duty on manufactured goods, so have the United States, and he therefore thinks neither can complain; but as the exports of the United States to Canada would naturally consist, to a great extent, of manufactured goods, while Canada has not such goods to sell, his argument is of no avail.

Much of the report which Mr. Galt was urged to adopt, and did adopt, is in exceedingly bad temper and [illegible] and indecorous language, as, for instance, when it asserts that it is "wholly untrue" and "[illegible]" to represent the change from specific to ad valorem duties as discriminating against the United States forwarders, &c., when Mr. Galt represents that their effect would be to bring trade via Portland and the St. Lawrence, instead of the United States. It is hard to say what Mr. Galt does mean. Things with him are and are not, at the same time; and the more you put your finger on him, the less he is there. His statement that the "law permits a cargo of sugar, or part thereof, to be imported via New-York or Boston, as precisely the same terms as via Montreal, and thereby places both routes on a footing of fair competition," is only answered by the fact that duties are charged on the value of the article at the place where it was last purchased, and his own assertion that the tariff tended to interfere with the close relations between Canada West and the State of New-York.

Your correspondent quotes the *Financial Minister* as to the throwing of tolls on the St. Lawrence canals. The Congressional Committee make no objection to the abolition of the tolls. The remarks of the Canadian authority on this point are merely a sop thrown to the West, to create dissension among ourselves. It did object to discriminating tolls against American lake ports, and in favor of Canadian ports, as contrary to the true intentions and just expectations of those by whom the treaty was made; but the objections made against the abolition of the tolls exist only in the imagination of the Canadian Committee and Mr. Galt.

Great confusion is introduced by mixing up free and dutiable goods, and those of American and foreign origin in the Canadian report, and by taking no notice of the partially discriminating duties levied against American manufactures, and goods of foreign origin bought in the United States. It is only by introducing irrelevant matter that he is able to give his case an appearance of plausibility.

I have only alluded to those portions of Mr. Galt's report which are named by your correspondent, who presents them fairly and ably.

It is deeply to be regretted that the Canadian Committee and Financial Minister could not have approached so grave a question in a more appropriate spirit; but "*ex fumo dare lucem*"—out of smoke let us hope light will come—some better system and some better understanding between ourselves and the Provinces, conducive to those best human interests represented by our respective countries. We concur with the Congressional Committee in thinking the variances are proper subjects for negotiation, and this is a step in the right direction.

PAX VOBISCUM.

New-York, May 8, 1862.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 36 New-Bowery, New-York City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It having been publicly charged that there is a lack of wisdom and integrity in the management of the "Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers," and this attack having, in some measure, resulted in prejudice to the Institution, and to the gentlemen who conduct it, and being of a nature and form calculated seriously to hinder them in their work, if not arrested, we deem it due to them, to the public, and to ourselves, to make the following statement:

Soon after the commencement of this mission, at the request of Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent, and Rev. E. G. Tolles, Principal, having full confidence in their ability and fidelity, and being deeply impressed with the importance of the enterprise in which they were engaged, we became the Advisory Committee of this Institution, accepting the duty of examining its accounts, conferring with the Superintendent in respect to its management, etc.

We have, as such Committee, been intimately associated with the Superintendent and Principal in their labors, and are acquainted with the manner in which their books are kept, know how the funds and supplies are obtained, and the mode in which the money is disbursed, and the food and clothing distributed or exchanged, and, in short, are familiar with the management of the Mission.

We, therefore, desire publicly to record our conviction of the unceasing devotion of these gentlemen to their calling; of their signal efficiency and scrupulous honesty in their work, and of the wonderful success which has attended the Mission under their guidance. Time and minute attention on our part have only served to confirm our confidence in the men, and to intensify our interest in their work.

We do, therefore, most cordially and unhesitatingly commend these gentlemen and the Mission to the confidence, sympathy, and active cooperation of the whole Christian and benevolent public. We moreover give assurance that the same attention, vigilance and interest which have hitherto characterized our connection with this institution, will be continued. We cordially invite all to come and see, and thoroughly examine for themselves, assured that they will, as a result, feel more deeply the need of this blessed work, rejoice in its success, and give to it their zealous cooperation. Signed: William Phelps, No. 120 Chatham-street, New-York; H. S. Terrell, No. 65 Worth-street, New-York; Abraham Baldwin, No. 222 Broadway, New-York; A. D. Matthews, No. 116 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn; Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., Lee-avenue, Brooklyn; O. D. Munn, No. 37 Park-row, New-York; W. Sandford, Nos. 239 and 241 Water-street, New-York.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, May 12, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

United States District Court.

[illegible]

The United States vs. One Gold and Diamond Bracelet and one Gold Watch and Chain, and other articles, Hylsteed claimant.—This was an action brought by the United States to forfeit a quantity of jewelry, consisting of a gold and diamond bracelet, one gold watch and chain, one diamond, and other articles which were seized by the Officers of the Customs from two passengers who arrived from Europe on board the steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, in August, 1860. From the testimony it appeared that two persons, one by the name of Hylsteed, and the other by the name of Granger, came as passengers on board the *Africa*; that on arrival of the vessel, here she was boarded by the Custom Officers, and the baggage of the passengers examined. Among them were Hylsteed and Granger. They both declared that they had nothing dutiable in their baggage. An examination of the same did not disclose any dutiable articles, and it was passed by the officers, and these two persons were about leaving the ship with their baggage, when the attention of Deputy Surveyor Brown was called to Granger by observing something [illegible] and he therefore stopped him, and inquired if he had any dutiable articles on his person. Granger replied that he had not. He was then asked what he had in his pocket, and on being required by the officer, produced a diamond [illegible] of the value of about $[illegible]. On being asked why he had not declared the same, he stated that they were not his property, but belonged to Mr. Hylsteed, who had requested him to carry them ashore. The articles were thereupon seized. Hylsteed was examined, and [illegible] claim of the value of $[illegible] found in his pocket, which was also seized, and this suit brought to forfeit the same, under the provisions of section 50 of the Act of Congress of 1799, which forfeits any articles smuggled or attempted to be smuggled into the United States.

On the part of the defence it was claimed, although not substantiated by proof, (as is alleged in consequence of the inability to procure the attendance of witnesses resident at New-Orleans,) that the bracelet was manufactured out of old jewelry, which Hylsteed had taken from the United States to Europe, and which had been used by him in the United States, and that the watch and chain were purchased by him for his own use, and not for sale, and was not therefore liable to duty. The Jury found a verdict for the United States, condemning the goods.

For the United States, E. Delafield Smith, United States Attorney, and Webster & Craig; for the claimants, B. F. Dunning.

State and National Courts—An Interesting Question of Jurisdiction.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard, and Barnard.

John S. Anderson vs. The Manufacturers' Bank.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, as assignee of a chose in action.

The plaintiff is a citizen of New-York, the defendants are a corporation created by and doing business in Connecticut. The action is brought to recover $633 33, with interest from 19th January, 1859, upon a claim alleged to have been assigned to the plaintiff by Josiah M. Colburn. On 14th December, 1861, the defendants entered their appearance in this Court, and at the same time filed a petition for the removal of the cause into the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, and offered a bond, with sureties duly executed and approved, for entering in the Circuit Court, as required by statute, copies of the process against them, and for their appearance, &c.; and thereupon an order was made requiring plaintiff to show cause why the cause should not be removed. At the hearing of the motion, the plaintiff showed by affidavit that Colburn, who assigned the claim in suit to plaintiff, was a resident in and citizen of Connecticut.

An order was made denying the motion, with $10 costs, from which defendants have appealed on the ground that, upon their moving papers, they were entitled to the order for which they asked, removing this cause into the Circuit Court of the United States. (Act of Congress, passed Sept. 24, 1789; 1 U. S. Stat. at Large, p. 79, sec. 12; Gordon *vs.* Longest, 16 Peters U. S. R., 97; Kanouse *vs.* Martin, 15 Howard U. S. R., 198, 208; Green *vs.* Custard, 23 Howard U. S. R., 484.)

The 12th section of the Act of Congress gives to defendants the absolute right to remove the action into the United States Circuit Court, and the provisions of the 11th section are not applicable to, and cannot control the case. (Green *vs.* Custard, 23 Howard U. S. R., 484.)

The 11th section was intended to prevent the assignment of promissory notes, and other choses in action of like character, for the purpose of bringing action thereon in the United States Courts; and the intent of the 12th section was to give to a defendant the absolute right to remove an action into the United States Circuit Court, under the circumstances and upon the conditions therein prescribed. The objection of want of jurisdiction in the United States Circuit Court can be taken only by special plea, and the defendants would not be permitted so to plead after having voluntarily removed the action into that Court. (Bailey *vs.* Dozier, 6 Howard U. S. R., 23; Evans *vs.* Gee, 11 Peters' R., 80.)

Whatever may be the consequences of removing the cause, the defendants are entitled to the order by the express provisions of the 12th section of the act. The alleged cause of action arose in Connecticut, between citizens and residents of that State, and the controversy should properly be there determined. The plaintiff may fairly be presumed to have taken the assignment for the purpose of bringing action in New-York, and is not entitled to any special favor to enable him to maintain the action.

The principal point of the respondent was, that the act of Congress did not apply to this case, and that the Circuit Court of the United States would have no jurisdiction of the action as it stands. Decision reserved.

Alfred Roe and R. W. Bonney for appellant; A. R. Dyett for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge McCunn passed sentence on the following persons previously convicted:

Henry Connolly, for attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary, three months; Joseph Meyer, for pocket-picking—Penitentiary, one year.

Mary Sullivan, for larceny from person—City Prison twenty days; Mary E. Strowble, for petty larceny from her employer—City Prison twenty days.

Mary Murray, for petit larceny—Penitentiary six months.

Julia Sullivan, for receiving stolen goods—fined $25.

Recorder Hoffman sentenced the following:

Edward Riley, for passing counterfeit money—State Prison five years.

James Walker, for forgery in the fourth degree—State Prison two years.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Tripp vs. Hirleman et al.—Order settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 17, 1862.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104	70	Pac. M. S. Co.	115
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	101	8	do.	115½
22,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	94½	100	do.....b30	116
2,000	do.	94½	100	do.	116
11,000	Ohio S. 6s, '60	103	210	do.....s.3c.	116½
1,000	Ky. St. 6s	92½	5	do.	116½
5,000	Ill. Con. Bds., '70	97½	50	do.	116
10,000	Ill. War Loan	90½	20	do.	116½
1,000	Ind. St. W. Loan	95	10	do.....s10	116
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	59	150	do.....opg	116½
12,000	do.....s60	58¾	6	N. Y. Cen. R.	86
6,000	do.	58¾	230	do.	86¾
6,000	Missouri St. 6s	52½	100	do.	86¾
20,000	do.	52½	50	M. & P. DuC. R.	29¾
5,000	do.....s60	51½	450	do.	30
5,000	do.....s15	52½	350	Erie Railway.....b30	39½
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. J. R.	[illegible]	150	do.....b30	39½
			200	do.	39¾
1,000	do.	52½	100	do.	39¾
5,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	97	100	do.....b30	39¾
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	90	100	do.	39¾
4,000	do.	90	400	Erie Railway Pref.	67¾
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. B.	107½	100	do.....b30	67½
2,000	Har. R. 2d M. B.	100	75	do.	67½
15,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	82	50	do.....b30	67¾
5,000	do.	82½	50	do.....b30	67¾
5,000	do.	83	235	Mich. Central R.	61
7,000	N. I. 1st Mtge.	100	100	do.....b30	61½
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	58½	10	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	20¾
2,000	do.	58¾	1150	do.	20¾
2,000	do.	58¾	350	do.	20¾
10,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	85	1377	do.	20¾
5,000	Cleve. Br. Bds.	100½	250	do.....b30	20¾
11,000	Ill. C. R. Bs.	93	150	do.....s10	20¾
5,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	61	2000	M. S. & N. I. G'd S.	56¾
10,000	C. & N. W. As. Bs.	45	100	do.	56¾
20,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	24¾	550	do.	56¾
2,000	To. & W. Int. Bs.	70	100	do.....s10	56¾
1,000	C. & T. S. F. Bs.	98	100	do.....s10	56¾
5	Bank of New-York	100	400	do.....b30	56¾
12	do.	100¼	100	Panama Railroad	120¼
20	Bank of America	110	500	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	21¾
40	Bk. of St. of N. Y.	93	100	do.	21½
10	Bank of Commerce	92½	300	do.....b10	21½
15	do.	92½	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	72½
45	Am. Ex. Bank	92½	100	do.	72½
20	Irving Bank	100	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	48½
5,000	American Gold	103	200	do.	48¾
20,000	do.....b60	103½	200	do.....s10	48¾
20,000	do.	103½	650	Chi. & Rock I. R. R.	62¾
200,000	do.....s30	103½	100	do.	62¾
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99¼	10	Chi., Bur. & Q'y R.	69¼
100	Hudson River R.	43	85	do.	70

Saturday, May 17—P. M.

The Stock Market this forenoon was a fraction weaker on Government Securities and firmer on the Railway Shares and Bonds. The bidding on the Share list was especially firm on both classes of the Michigan Southern, and also upon Erie Preferred Stock, New-York Central being steady, but without material change in the actual sales from the transactions of Friday. The decline in Government Securities from yesterday's quotations is ¼@½ ₩ cent. on coupon Stock of 1881, while Treasury 7.30 ₩ cent. Bonds are without alteration. 104⅛ ₩ cent. being the current quotation. The heaviest advance on yesterday's sales is in the Railway mortgages. The [illegible] of the Michigan Southern are 83 ₩ cent., as against sales at 80 ₩ cent. on Thursday, and other descriptions are firm in proportion. Late in the afternoon the Railway Share list was steady, about as follows:

N. Y. Central	86	Pacific, ex div.	115¾
Erie	39¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅛
Erie Preferred	67¾	Treas. 7.30 ₩ cents	104⅛
Toledo	48½	Tennessees	58¾
Rock Island	62¾	Missouris	52½
Michigan Guarant'd	56	Gold	103

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100½	Bank of North Amer.	100
Merchants'	101	Hanover	92
Union	106	Irving	75
America	106	People's	90
Phenix	102½	East River	90
North River	90	Market	90
Greenwich	120	Nassau	90
Butchers & Drovers'	110	Shoe and Leather	90
Merchants' Exch.	91	St. Nicholas	90
Seventh Ward	120	Marine	102
State of New-York	93	Atlantic	95
Commerce	92½	Park	100
Ocean	90	Manuf'rs and Merch's	97
Mercantile	96	Mechanics' Brook'n	125

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	[illegible]	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. sevens	107	T. H. & A. 1st Mtge.	97½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv.	100	T. H. & A. 2d Mtge.	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '67	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80½
Erie seconds, '79	105	Chi. & N. W. firsts	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	97½	Chi. & N. W. first int.	48
Erie fourths, '80	90	Chi. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	86	Chi. & N. W. int. Bonds	64
Hudson firsts, '69	107½	Lack. & West. Bonds	[illegible]
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	103	Del., Lack. & W. 1st	104
Hudson thirds, '75	96½	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	100½
Hudson conv., '67	90	Tol. & Wabash firsts	86
Harlem firsts, '69	100½	Tol. & Wabash seconds	58½
Harlem seconds, '68	96	Tol. & Wabash int. Bds.	70
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. '69-'72	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₩ c., '82	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds	99½
Chi., B. & Q.	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	104
M. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	83	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	[illegible]
N. Ind. firsts	100½	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	105
N. Ind. Goshen Line	100	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	103

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $841,694 30, including $136,000 for Customs; payments, $1,621,008 92; balance, $15,126,705 48.

The loss of the Washington Insurance Company, by the late fire in Troy, was only $3,600, instead of $36,000, as was erroneously stated in the first report.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, May 17, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 21,653 bbls. Flour, 560 bbls. and 2,059 bags Corn Meal, 266,454 bushels Wheat, 51,424 bushels Corn, 7,748 bushels Rye, 18,436 bushels Oats, 31,424 bushels Malt, 6,601 pkgs. Provisions, 169 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 135 bbls., including 95 bbls. Pots, and 40 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS & SHOES—The demand has been fair, mainly from near by and local buyers, and prices of desirable styles are quoted firm. In Boston, trade generally is dull; there is some expectation, however, that after the 1st of June, when the proclamation of the President goes into effect, that quite a demand will spring up from the South, particularly from Mobile, New-Orleans and Memphis. Next to the lack of provisions, the Southern people are most deficient in boots and shoes, the manufacture of these being entirely out of their line. The total shipment of boots and shoes from Boston for the week ending Friday night, May 16, as reported for the *Commercial Bulletin*, were:

	Cases.
By rail	7,215
By water	2,515
Total	9,730

COAL—Foreign has been less active. Mr. Olney reports sales of 500 tons P. C. Cannel at $6 50, for New-Orleans; 170 do. New Pelton, $5; 420 do. English Steam, from yard, $7 50; and 250 do. Scotch Steam, from yard, $7, all cash, the last two delivered at steamer. No important changes have occurred in Anthracite.

COFFEE—Has been in lively demand to-day, and sales have been made of 10,000 bags Rio, part at 21c.@23c.; 200 mats Java, at 25½c.; 200 bags Maracaibo, and 100 bags Laguayra at 21c.@21¾c.; 204 bags St. Domingo, part at 19c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been sparingly purchased at 27c.@27½c. for Middlings, ₩ lb. Sales, 350 bales.

EARTHENWARE—We have to report, this week, light stocks, and moderate sales, the latter generally at very low figures.

FISH—Transactions have been limited, since our last; prices, however, have been quoted steady for all but Dry Cod, which are plenty, and down to $3 62½@$4 25 ₩ cwt.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered at reduced prices, yet the demand has not increased. Sales, since our last, 17,200 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 40@$4 50; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 65@$4 90, chiefly at $4 70@$4 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 40@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 60@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 20 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 40@$4 50
Extra State	4 65@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 00@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 25@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in demand, but at easier prices. Sales 1,060 bbls., at $4 95@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in demand, including extra, at $4 65@$6 20 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in more request at $2 90@$2 95 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for choice Western and Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite plenty to-day, and prices have declined materially. The demand has been active, mainly for export, at the reduced rates. *Sales have been reported of 164,000 bushels, including* Canada Club at $1@$1 07; White Western at $1 30; amber do. at $1 20; Red Western (Winter) at $1 12@$1 15; *amber Iowa at $1 12; Milwaukee Club* at $1 02@$1 10; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 06; and choice Red State at $1 16 ₩ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower; sales 45,000 bushels at 51c.@52½c. for new and old Mixed Western, *in store, afloat and delivered*; 48c.@50c. for unsound new do.; 56c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye is in request, at 70c.@78c., ₩ bushel; sales 4,200 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 40c.@41½c.; Western at 39c.@41c., and State at 41½c.@42½c. ₩ bushel. Sales 15,000 bushels Canada Peas at 70c.@78c. ₩ bushel, and 6,000 bushels Barley Malt $1 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand, at 65c.@80c., chiefly at 65c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand, at rather firmer prices. Week's receipts, 41,162 hides; sales, 37,850 hides, including, according to Messrs. Wetzel & Weidemeyer, 3,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 23½c., cash, usual selection; 2,250 Buenos Ayres kips, 11 lbs., 22c., cash, usual selection; 11,000 California, 23 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,000 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,400 Orinoco kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 3,900 Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., 20c.@20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 Maracaibo, 21 lbs., on private terms; 1,400 Truxillo, 14@15 lbs., 17½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 450 Para, dry salted, 25 lbs., at 14c., 6 months as they run; 1,600 Western, 20 lbs., at 16c., 6 months, as they run; 500 wet salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., at 11c., 6 months, usual selection; 200 wet salted Cape Good Hope, 40 lbs., on private terms; 250 wet salted Bermuda, 50 lbs., at 7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 3,500 Western Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., at 7½c.@8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 800 Washington Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 8c., *cash, rejecting bad hides; 700 Country Slaughter*, 65@70 lbs., at 7½c.@8c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,600 City Slaughter, 75 lbs., at 7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 260,000 dry Hides, 15,000 wet salted do.—Horse Hides, and 700 bales East India Hides.

HEMP—Manilla has been in moderate request, here and in Boston, at 7¼c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Other kinds have been neglected.

IRON—Has been inactive at old quotations.

LATHS—Eastern are salable and steady at $1 15 ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at 75c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ₩ bbl. Stock light.

LEATHER—Sole is in active request, at uniform prices. Week's receipts, 41,900 sides. Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. review the week's business, thus: "The improved demand for Hemlock Sole, which sprung up during the latter part of last, has continued during this week, and sales have been large. The inquiry has been principally for consumption, and confined, in a great measure, to light weights and damaged, the latter quality being almost cleared out of the market. The prices obtained have been fully up to our annexed quotations, and at the close of the week more firmness is manifested, and a strong upward tendency prevails on the more inferior descriptions. From the tanneries the receipts have been fair, though not equal to the sales, and the stock is slightly reduced, though of middle and heavy weights the supply is still ample. Oak Tanned continues in fair request at unchanged prices. Upper in the rough is in very moderate inquiry at nominal prices. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 25c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 26c.@28c.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, 26c.@29c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 30c.@32c.; Oak middle cropped, good, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 19c.@20½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 21 lbs.@[illegible]; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged all weights, 16c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor all weights, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@28c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@27c. ₩ lb., on six months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 25 hhds., &c., chiefly Cuba Muscovado, at 21c.@26c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is dull and nominal. Small lots of Spirits of Turpentine, were sold at $1 44 ₩ gallon. Other articles unchanged.

OILS—Sales of 3,500 bbls. Crude Whale were reported to-day, but particulars were withheld. Market otherwise inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request at $12 50 for Mess; $12 75 for extra heavy Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls. Cut Meats are less active at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is quiet at 6¼c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Lard is in fair demand at former rates; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c., ₩ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales 300 bbls., at $14 50@$15 for extra Mess and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams $16 50@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@17c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 5c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 800 bags East India, part at $6@$6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in pretty active request, and is quite firm in price, including Liverpool fine at $1 30@$1 95, and Liverpool ground at $1 ₩ sack.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in fair request, at $2 15@$2 20 ₩ bushel. Nothing new in other kinds.

SKINS—Deer have been scarce and quiet, at former rates. Goat, of heavy and medium weight, continue to be inquired for, and if in the market would command fair prices. Light stock continues dull of sale; 10 bales Cape Good Hope, 325 lbs. average, were sold on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been quite brisk and buoyant; sales 2,400 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@8½c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8½c.; also 210 boxes Havana at 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 40,000 lbs. at 9c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,100 bbls. at 23½c.@23c. for State, and 24c. for Western, ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been fair during the past week, and prices have been quoted quite firm, in some instances the tendency being in favor of sellers. The reported sales comprise 60,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at prices ranging from 40c.@48c., chiefly at 44c.@46c.; 10,000 lbs. do. Pulled, part at 37c.@45c.; 300 bales California at steady rates; 250 bales Cases, 150 bales South American, 100 bales Dons Roi, and 60 bales Smyrna, on terms not ascertained. In Boston, sales have been made during the week of 250,000 lbs. Domestic at prices ranging from 44c.@50c. for fleece, including a lot of 10,000 lbs. superior extra Pulled at 50c., some small lots at 52½c., and a small lot as high as 54c., but the latter price is a very extreme figure and no criterion of the market; also, 3,160 bales Mediterranean, Cape and South American, at uniform prices. In Philadelphia, business has been inactive and prices have been unsettled. Mr. Goodale, of Cleveland, Ohio, in his circular for May, says: "During the ten years I have issued Wool Circulars, it has never been so difficult, at this season of the year, to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in reference to future prices, as at the present time. However versed in the wool trade one may have been—whatever knowledge from experience he may have derived, it is difficult to make them available in contrasting the present with past commercial transactions. One year ago it was plain to discern that large requirements for the army, together with the sparse supply of cotton, to which I then alluded, would create an active demand for wool; at this time it seems quite the reverse. Our army is well supplied with clothing; many manufacturers have still large quantities of cloth awaiting Government orders. With victory pictured on every loyal banner, indicating speedy disbanding of at least one-half of this immense army; with trade to follow in the wake of the troops, many would naturally conclude that the supply and demand would be more active than during the war. This might hold good were it not for the fact that one-half of the Northern citizens are suffering from the effects of the rebellion, while the Southern States will remain for some time in very doubtful credit. The inference from these and other facts is, that it will be safe to sell wools at the present prices. I hear of many lots in Ohio being contracted at prices ranging from forty to fifty cents, which would make them average forty-five per cent. I presume at these prices sellers will not look for a better market, as it is plain to see prices may be lower before they are higher."

FREIGHTS—A fair business was reported, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 8½d.@9d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 55s.@70s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For Cork—A bark with Wheat, in bulk, for orders, at 11d. ₩ bush. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 996 tons, now at Boston, hence to Shanghai; one, 899 tons, from Boston to Shanghai; a bark, 267 tons, and a brig, 220 tons, hence to Pernambuco; two barks and a brig, from North side of Cuba to New-York; and a British schooner, 219 tons, to Turks Island and back, on private terms; a Swedish brig to Stockholm, with 250 tons refined Petroleum, in cans, at $10 ₩ ton of 40 cubic feet; a brig, 323 tons, to Bordeaux and back, $4,000; a British brig, 206 tons, to Demerara, $1,400, and back from South side Cuba, Sugar, 45¼c.; a schooner, 120 tons, to St. Thomas, about 50c.; two British brigs, 135 and 153 tons, to West Indies and back, each $1,500; a British schooner, 1,200 bbls., to the Windward, 70c.; a British brig, 236 tons, to the Windward, 50c., and back from south side Cuba, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3; a brig, 180 tons, from an Eastern port to the Windward, Lumber, $6; a schooner, 84 tons, to Martinique, dry and wet bbls., 75c. and 90c.; a brig, 209 tons, to Matanzas and back, 38c.; a bark, 290 tons, to Tortugas, Cement, 50c., and back from Cardenas to New-York, 30c.; a British brig, 146 tons, to Havana, $1,125; a schooner, 170 tons, to north side Cuba and back, $5 under and $3 25 on deck; one, 193 tons, coasting trade, $750 ₩ month; one, 322 tons, same employ, $1,200 ₩ month; one, 1,300 bbls., to the Windward, Cuba, &c., $550 ₩ month.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences *for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of* S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., *Bridgeport, Conn.*

BOARDING IN A HEALTHY, PLEASANT and convenient location, possessing all the advantages of a town and country residence, extensive pleasure-grounds, bathing, boating, &c., at the foot of 68th-st., fronting the East River, the old Schermerhorn residence. Two *families, or a few single gentlemen*, can be accommodated with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Inquire on the premises, or at the Empire Sewing Machine Company's, No. 510 Broadway.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW FAMILIES can be accommodated with board at a very desirable residence; location and surroundings unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and Highlands; communication with New-York by railroad and steamer frequently during the day. For particulars address O. S. CLARK, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT Bath, L. I., on the sea shore, 7 miles from Fulton Ferry by Brooklyn City cars, from $3 to $5 per week; bathing, fishing, boating, stabling, on the premises. Address E. S., Box No. 189 *Times* Office, or No. 41 Grove-st., on Saturday.

COUNTRY BOARD AGENCY.—FARMERS and others desiring boarders for the Summer, can be supplied by addressing J. PETET & CO., No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, with *details* as to accommodations, location, &c. We have now on our books some thirty applications for board. Price of registering, $1.

BOARD IN SING SING.—A FEW ADULTS would be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, in a beautiful location on High-st., Sing Sing. For particulars, address G. C. N., Box No. 47 Sing Sing Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in *Ulster County*, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing; two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD can be obtained in a large farm house amongst the hills of Connecticut, easy of access to the City and close to the depot, for $4 per week. Apply at No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN have excellent accommodations in a farmer's house, near a depot of Harlem Railroad, 25 miles from City Hall. Inquire of Mr. HALSTED, No. 46 Warren-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, NEW-JERSEY.—The undersigned, having taken the above favorite Summer resort, and refurnished it in the most modern style, takes this method of informing his friends and former patrons of the Pavilion, that he is now ready to receive boarders for the season, at moderate terms. Good bathing, fishing, &c. Boats, fishing-tackle, &c., always on hand. GEO. J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

For particulars, inquire of JOHN R. BLANCAN, No. 100 Broadway.

RITCHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Ritchfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Ritchfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT-ST., STATEN ISLAND, Near Quarantine Landing. FOR GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES. Terms moderate. Bowling, Billiards, Sporting, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, LET OR LEASE.—A COUNTRY seat, of four acres, valuable, and healthy, on the west bank of the Hudson, at the Palisades, a short distance from the river at Snedeker's Landing, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, twenty miles from the city; new and commodious dwelling of 14 rooms, built in cottage style, just finished, with a fine carriage-house; the dwelling is fitted up with dormer windows and double piazza, wood house, three closets, with blinds on the north; the grounds are tastefully laid out, with shrubbery and fruit; also many forest trees for shade; a well, at the door, of the best water in Rockland County; communication at all times, day and evening, by steamboats, Northern Jersey and Hudson River railroads. Terms easy. Inquire, for further particulars, of G. H. FREEMAN, or WM. BARKER, Nos. 114 and 116 Fulton Market.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 80 acres of land, in Paulings, Dutchess County, 2½ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot. On the farm is a new and commodious house, 40 [illegible] with modern improvements and suitable out-buildings; good water near the door; a great variety of fruit, viz.: apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, currants, different varieties of grapes, &c.; with an abundance of shade and ornamental trees; a fine garden, and the location for health and comfort is unsurpassed. The place will be sold cheap, and with all, or any portion of the land desired. Terms easy. For particulars apply to WILLIAM KIRBY, No. 210 6th-av., or address J. B. DUTCHER, Paulings, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WEST POINT.—TO LET, THE COUNTRY residence of John G. Bergh, deceased, situate on the banks of the Hudson, near Cozzens's Hotel, and commanding one of the finest views on the river, together with garden, outhouses, &c. The house is completely furnished throughout, and ready for immediate occupation. The horses and carriages to let with the place if required. Terms moderate. Apply to GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, Esq., at the office of Satterlee & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place, or to E. SATTERLEE on the adjoining place.

TO RENT, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD.—The "Parsonage," pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of depot; house two-story, with basement and attic (11 rooms in all); lot about two acres with ample orchard, and other fruit trees, grapevines, and fine garden; brook running through the grounds. Would be rented for $200 per year, or with carriage room for a study and stable room for a horse. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,[illegible], New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF A mile north of the village of Nyack, on the banks of the Hudson River, a house and lot; house containing ten rooms, cellar and garret; lot containing half an acre; a good well of water and a variety of fruit on the premises; house well painted, and in good order. The steamers *Isaac P. Smith* and *Americus* ply daily between Nyack and New-York. For particulars, inquire of JOHN PALMER, on the premises.

MANSION TO LET AT RYE.—THE SPACIOUS mansion, the residence of the late Newberry D. Halsted, together with the furniture, a large house, six acres of land, and more if required. This is a rare opportunity for a gentleman wishing a Summer residence. The above place adjoins Rye Beach and has an extensive view of Long Island Sound. Possession given immediately. Inquire of WM. B. HALSTED, Rye, or WM. PINKNEY, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITABLE out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 8 South-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 193 Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER, A partly furnished house at Whitestone Point, L. I., with two acres of land, stable, &c.; situated near the water and commanding a fine view of the Sound, with hourly access to the City. Price $600. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, No. 200 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WHITESTONE Point, Long Island, a country residence, within three minutes' walk of the landing, with 2½ acres highly improved, running down to the river; fine shade and fruit trees; carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c.; garden planted. Apply or address 181 Front-st. or 61 Third-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, CASTLETON Heights, within five minutes' walk from first landing, a newly finished house containing 12 rooms, with a surrounding park of ten acres; healthy and fine situation. Apply to GEO. CATLIN, No. 33 William-st., in the rear.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, BEAUTIFULLY located, fronting on the Passaic River, fourteen miles from City; time by Erie Railroad, and drive one hour. Inquire of JAMES SIMMONS on the premises, or Dr. J. R. HOWE, No. 237 Grand-st., from 10 to 4.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depot, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES R. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 23d-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 13 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 83 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 13 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES in the new five-story building, No. 83 Nassau-st., (west side, between John and Fulton sts.,) this City. Also, a factory, 25x100 feet, and two lots of land, at Newark, near the Passaic River. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 123 Nassau-st., third story.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE—FRONTING ON Gouverneur-slip, Water and Front sts., being 100 feet by 140; they are well suited for a lumber yard, stave yard, or for machine shops with steam power; they will be let separately or together. Apply to EDWIN BERGH, No. 372 South-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 61st-st., between 4th and 5th aves.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF BRICK house No. 36 Middagh-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, consisting of kitchen and dining-room, two parlors, and one room on third floor, all in good order. Gas, water, etc. Rent low to a small family.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH SEVERAL lots of ground connected, situated in the rear of the northwest *corner of Broadway and 48th-st. Rent $200 per* year. Inquire of JOHN WAITE, No. 933 Broadway, or of JAMES BRITT, No. 561 6th-av.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET. By JOHN GAUDU, No. 169 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN HENRY-ST., Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk from South Ferry; furniture complete; rent $50 per month to a responsible family. Address E. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

CLOTHING.

AT THE CALIFORNIAN AND WESTERN agency store, No. 167 7th-av., ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost for cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture and jewelry, as the subscriber has a great demand for them for the above-mentioned States. Call or address H., No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. H.

A LARGE ORDER.—$15,000 WORTH OF CAST-off clothing wanted for the Western and California market. Ladies and gentlemen, I promise to pay the highest prices in cash for each article. Call on or address B. MINTZ, No. 263 6th-av., near 18th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mintz.

CALIFORNIA AND PIKE'S PEAK TRADE.—A great demand for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, &c. I guarantee to pay the full value of all articles. Call on or address T. ROSENBERG, No. 212 7th-av., two doors above 23th-st. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenberg.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 30 [illegible]-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRES OF land within twenty miles of this City, two lots on 80th-st., located near Columbia College. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,097 New-York Post-office.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FESSH, MANUFACTURERS, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases, made, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A [illegible] MEETING WILL BE HELD on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen, N. J.; Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Pastor, will preside. Services at 7½ P. M. Object—Aid to the Board of Publication, in supplying the army and navy with religious reading. Addresses may [illegible] be expected from the Agent, an Army Chaplain, and others. A collection will be taken. All are cordially invited to attend.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Sermons on SUNDAY, May 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. S. F. FARMER, Pastor elect. Subject in the evening: Israel at the Red Sea—Ex. 14: 15. Rev. M. J. HARDENBURGH, D. D., will preach at 3½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½, in the lecture-room.

OUR RELIGIOUS WORK IN ARMY HOSPITALS.—There will be a special meeting in aid of this work, on behalf of the American [illegible] Union, to supply our hospitals for the sick and wounded with "The Silent Comforter," and "Bible-Readings," in the 2d-av. Baptist Tabernacle, corner 10th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. E. W. CHIDLAW, Sunday School Missionary, and Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING with reference to the sailing of Rev. JARED W. SCUDDER, M. D., for India, will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. DE WITT will preside; a discourse will be preached by the corresponding Secretary of Reformed Dutch Board of Missions, and addresses made by Dr. SCUDDER, and others.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION (Protestant Episcopal), north side of 35th-st., west of 6th-av. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the Morning; Rev. JOHN HOPKINS, Jr., will preach in the Evening. Special collections will be taken up at each service, to defray the expenses of the Church.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH—CORNER Summit and Henry streets, South Brooklyn.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. H. MATTHEWS, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Pastors in attendance at the door to receive strangers. S. S. Missionary Meeting at 3 P. M., will be addressed by Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND, Chaplain of the Forty-eighth Regiment, who has just returned from Port Royal.

ST. JOHN M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The Anniversary of the Sabbath-School attached to this Church will be held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. HENRY J. BAKER, Esq., will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. JOSEPH LONGKING, Rev. ALBERT GOODMAN and Rev. HENRY J. FOX. There will be interesting singing exercises by the children of the School.

REV. E. W. CHIDLAW WILL ADDRESS the Monthly Concert of the Sunday School of the Union Reformed Dutch Church on 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the cause are cordially invited. Also, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. DOVENER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

"A MEMORIAL REBELLION AND SECESSION to Triumph in God's Empire."—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on this subject at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th aves., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sermon in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

A SERIES OF SERMONS ON THE "GARDENS of the Bible"—*Eden, the Garden of Defeat*, will be the subject of the Sunday evening's discourse, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.) Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, May 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

GEORGE STORRS—EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 65 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, waiting for the coming of Christ to set up His kingdom and reign over the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—REV. M. BAXTER, of the Episcopal Church, will preach (weather permitting) at the Monument above *Fifth* av. Hotel, at 3 P. M., and at the Monument in Union-square at 5 P. M., SUNDAY, and every evening next week at 6½ o'clock, Astor-place.

BY FIRE AND THE SWORD WILL THE Lord plead with all flesh—the truth, 10 [illegible] before and at the Second Advent, about 1864-'68. A lecture on this at Lecture-room No. 20 Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, at 7¾ P. M., by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister. Seats free.

WASHINGTON-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 18th, by Rev. F. S. DE HASS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of the morning discourse, by request: *Methodism—Its Peculiarities and Mission.* All seats free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SAMUEL S. SNOW, HERALD OF THE Kingdom of God, will preach pure Bible truth, in opposition to popular clerical falsehood, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 165 Bowery. True friends of Christ invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. JOHN A. PADDOCK, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, FIFTY-third-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN, ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST.—GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Parson BROWNLOW at 7 P. M., on SUNDAY, May 18. The Parson will be present in the morning. Seats free.

FATHER BEESON WILL PREACH IN Ebbitt's Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., at 7½ o'clock, THIS EVENING. EAROOQUA, the Indian Songstress, will sing appropriate pieces, and a collection will be taken on behalf of his mission, for our frontier Indians.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD A [illegible] conversationale—on the subject of *Spiritualism*, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., she will discourse on *Soul, Spirit and Mind, their distinction*.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, JR., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Pastor, Rev. ROBT. LOWRY, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, the 18th, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.—Rev. WM. J. FROST, Rector; services on SUNDAY, May 18, in the church on 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Morning, at 10½ o'clock; Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—4TH-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor. Morning service, 10½ o'clock; evening service, 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING morning and evening, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. In the evening on the *Lessons of Sowing and Reaping, as applied to the Nation. Services at 7½ o'clock.*

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN—corner of Clinton and Congress sts. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. N. A. STAPLES. Vesper service in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. VAN NEST WILL PREACH on SUNDAY in 15th-st. Church, between Broadway and 4th-av. Services commence at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. A. H. BURLINGHAM WILL PREACH in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th aves., SUNDAY, May 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and his wife, can have good board and a comfortable home in a small private family, where there would be no other boarders; large room, second floor, lighted with gas; bath-room and water-closet same floor; location very desirable—near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn; terms moderate. Address A., Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, also single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms, with board, by applying at No. 107 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house has been recently taken, newly fitted up, and contains all the improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM ON second floor, to a gentleman, in a strictly private family, in a genteel neighborhood, near Broadway, with breakfast and tea if required. Address H. A. P., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN ENGLISH lady requires board in a family where lessons in music (vocal and instrumental) would be considered an equivalent. References given and required. Address SHIRLEY, Post-office, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED.—A LARGE FRESCOED PARLOR with large bed-room adjoining, cost $[illegible] to furnish them, to let to gentlemen without board; also a stable in rear of house, at No. 35 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, in a house where there are no children; breakfast furnished if desired. The best reference required. Apply at No. 55 East 20th-st.

NO. 115 FOURTH-AVENUE.—BETWEEN 12th and 13th sts., one short block from Broadway. Handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board.

A FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 9 Amity-st., between Grand and Division sts.

TO LET.—LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen, at No. 50 West Washington-place. Bath and gas.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail: the largest stock in the City; suites $[illegible] and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $30 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

[illegible]

RICHMOND & CO.

No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

[illegible] Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for sale.

[illegible]

THE [illegible] OF THE CLEVELAND [illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY gives [illegible] of the United States Court for the [illegible] of Ohio; that by the order of the Court [illegible] indebtedness of the [illegible] will be applied to the [illegible] the present time to about a million of dollars. [illegible] from the earnings of the road, and the [illegible] to be paid from the funded debt mortgage [illegible] (in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) [illegible] of July, 1862. The holders of the River [illegible] Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills [illegible] who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the [illegible].

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in [illegible], No. 35 William-st., New-York City, of [illegible].

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN [illegible] with the wishes of the public, the charge of [illegible] Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to [illegible] Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following journals: Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair, and at Messrs. Appleton's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

[illegible]

Office of the Home Fire Insurance Co., New-York, Tuesday, May 13, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS [illegible] the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

[illegible] FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, [illegible] ROB'T SCHELL, STEPHEN HYATT, WILLIAM H. TERRY, JOSEPH BRITTON, HENRY S. LEVERICH, AMOS ROBBINS, LEBBEUS B. WARD, WM. REMSEN.

[illegible] JACOB [illegible] President of the [illegible] THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

ONTARIO BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE. [illegible] of the Supreme Court of the [illegible] notice is hereby given to all persons [illegible] holding or claiming any of the circulating [illegible] of the Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua) [illegible] the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they [illegible] to present the same for payment at my office [illegible] on or before the 1st day of July next; [illegible] will not be paid.

Dated at Utica, May [illegible], 1862.

EDWARD A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

Office of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, Milwaukee, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE [illegible] annual meeting of the stockholders of the [illegible] and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the [illegible] will be held, on [illegible] day of May, 1862, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] at the office of said Company, in the [illegible] Building, in the City of Milwaukee [illegible] of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, Corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, May 13, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the [illegible], payable at the office of the Company on [illegible].

The transfer books will close on 18th inst., and reopen [illegible]. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, May 6, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

[illegible] and New-Haven Railroad Company, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's Office, May 14, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 25th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley [illegible] per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. [illegible] Exchange-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible], a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best City references. Call at No. [illegible] between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two respectable women; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; would like to live together, in either city or country; have the best City reference. Call at No. 127 [illegible].

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young widow lady, (American,) from New-Jersey, as above; she understands perfectly all branches of housekeeping, and she will do her best to please; is [illegible] references given; either town or country. Address [illegible], Box No. [illegible] Times Office, for [illegible].

MALES.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, SINGLE [illegible] (American), wants a situation to take charge of [illegible] is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; or, would like [illegible] City reference given. Address [illegible] Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, [illegible] years old, a very good farmer, wants a situation in an American family, who keep a large farm, at about 20 or 30 miles from New-York; best references will be given. Apply [illegible] two days at No. 61 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A [illegible].—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] stating references, Box No. [illegible].

A [illegible] HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A [illegible] general housework. Apply at No. [illegible] in the evening.

A LAW CLERK.—WANTED, A LAW CLERK [illegible] to take charge of the Real Estate Department [illegible]. Address, in the hand-writing of the applicant, stating age, previous employers, and [illegible] Box No. 1,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE [illegible] book-keeping; must be a good writer, quick [illegible] References required. Apply in [illegible] stating what salary expected, to B., Box [illegible] Times Office. One that can speak German preferred.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR [illegible] Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old gold and silver, by LOUIS ANRIGH, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] New-York Hotel.

[illegible] PHILADELPHIA COAL [illegible]

[illegible] delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and [illegible] the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, via the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 15th of August next.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.

West Point, N. Y., May 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 31st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $2,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

B. B. CHILDS, First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;

Second-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and

Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 486 Cherry-street.

Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department, May 17, 1862.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, New-York, May 17, 1862.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,

For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and

Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.

Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department, May 13, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.

For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth Streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

Office of the Board of Excise, No. 15 Centre-st., and No. 7 Chambers-st., New-York, April 28, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 26th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board, No. 15 Centre-st.

ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board, No. 7 Chambers-st.

NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c., No. 287 West 28th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTIST PROPERTY FOR SALE—IMPLEMENTS, tools and furniture, including (if agreeable to both parties) rent of a portion of the premises, to be occupied by the purchaser, as the successor of JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE, Dentist, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; also, horse, harness, carriage, saddle, bridle and cowboat. Inquire at the premises, or No. 19 Wall-st., in Brooklyn Insurance Company office, for J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—AGENTS TO sell Lloyd's War-Maps, and the best paying book out containing 30 portraits and biographies of the heroes of the present war. Price of each 75 cents. Agents can make $5 per day. Send $1 for samples of both. Address B. E. RUSSELL, New-York Post-office.

LADIES OF GOOD BUSINESS TACT AND address are wanted, for a permanent, respectable and remunerative position, occupying (in calls and conversation) from three to six hours daily. Please answer, giving full address and reference, PHILANTHROPY, Box No. 1,238 New-York Post-office.

$200,000.—WANTED — A SPECIAL OR general partner, with $100,000 or $200,000 in a well-established Dry Goods Commission House. For particulars address Messrs. W. B. SCOTT & CO., Bankers, No. 311 Broadway.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of C. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

REMOVALS.

American Bank-Note Company, New-York, May 5, 1862.

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.

HY. C. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 62 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMBERS-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. have this day removed to Nos. 70 Wall-st. and 161 Pearl-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

PLANTS! PLANTS!

A splendid collection of verbenas, roses, and all other bedding-out plants, for sale by WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, corner 29th-st. and Broadway. Bouquets and baskets of flowers, as usual.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

DAHLIA POLES AND PLANT RODS FOR SALE—Wholesale and retail, ready painted, at No. 47 Ann-st. JOHN H. MEAD.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. [illegible] Ann-st. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible] PEASE'S PATENT PILE PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented, for the [illegible] of medicines for [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] Can be carried in the pocket [illegible] It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 20 Beekman, corner of William-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 25 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 18 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 268. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. VANHAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., 5th house from Madison-av., from 8 to 12, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 13 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOSEPH C. SKADEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, in this City, on or before the 19th day of May, 1862.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 24th day of June, 1862.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those pieces of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto. And

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of June, 1862, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of T. S. JAMES & CO., of Mobile, Ala., is hereby dissolved.

New-York, April 7, 1862.

T. S. JAMES, C. W. MOORES, J. W. LITTLE, T. D. VANDERVEER.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by HEROY, STRUTHERS & CO., of New-York City, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between PETER DENNING and CHARLES N. JOHNSTON, at the public house No. 23 Chatham-st., (known as the Hope House,) is hereby dissolved, by mutual consent. PETER DENNING.

New-York, May 1, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823.) REMOVED FROM No. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO No. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type [illegible] to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 3 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. [illegible].
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. [illegible].
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST. FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER. THE STEAMSHIP MARION,

J. D. Phillips, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.

For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

PASSPORT OFFICE.

No. 209 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed "PASSPORT OFFICE, Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION. Return tickets to London and back.

First-class ... $160
Third-class ... 65

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) —The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH ... SATURDAY, May 24.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO ... SATURDAY, June 7.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUR, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage is:

First Cabin ... $95 @ $135

According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.

Third Cabin ... $30 @ $40

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM ship HANSA, H. J. von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24 ... SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 60

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TERMINUS. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE. Tickets 10 Cents.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

Leave James-slip Ferry or 34th-st. Ferry.	Leave Flushing.
6 A. M. 1 P. M.	6 A. M. 1 P. M.
7 A. M. 4 P. M.	7 A. M. 4 P. M.
8 A. M. 5 P. M.	8 A. M. 5 P. M.
9 A. M. 6 P. M.	9 A. M. 6 P. M.
10½ A. M. 7 P. M.	10 A. M. 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st. viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M. Express, for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

From Chambers-st.	From Thirtieth-st.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer, MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. Anderson, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6¾, and Newburgh at 7¾ A. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE. —Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA leave foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3¼ and 4¾ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily, at 6 A. M., for Peekskill and intermediate landings. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1:30 P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th-sts.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave pier foot of Harrison street, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., landing at intermediate landings, touching at 30th street at 8 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED. Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 50 Liberty-st., New-York.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent dust brooms—new shape [illegible] brooms for factories, work-shops, store-houses [illegible] J. RICHMOND [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

FIFTH WEEK OF MISS BATEMAN. STILL INCREASING TRIUMPH.

LAST NIGHT OF BIANCA. [illegible]

To make way for the new original drama, THE HUNCHBACK and THE ITALIAN WIFE cannot be played again.

MONDAY EVENING, May 19, For the fifth and last time, THE HUNCHBACK.

JULIA ... MISS BATEMAN
Master Walter ... J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Sir Thomas Clifford ... Edwin Adams
Modus ... A. H. Davenport
Helen ... Mrs. Chanfrau

And an excellent cast throughout.

Leader of the Orchestra ... Mr. R. Mollenhauer

ON TUESDAY EVENING, LAST PERFORMANCE OF BIANCA, OR THE ITALIAN WIFE.

Will speedily be produced, AN ORIGINAL DRAMA, OF ABSORBING INTEREST, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR MISS BATEMAN, entitled ROSA GREGORIO, OR THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

With new and magnificent scenery by the celebrated artist, J. R. Hayes; new and characteristic music by Mr. E. Mollenhauer; singers, choruses, etc.; new dresses, properties and appointments.

Characters by MISS BATEMAN, Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Edwin Adams, T. De Walden, A. H. Davenport, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Hind, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Hind, and the whole company.

WALLACK'S. BENEFIT OF MR. LESTER WALLACK. MONDAY,

A Drama adapted from Octave Feuillet's celebrated story by Messrs. Pierrepoint Edwards and Lester Wallack, consisting of a prologue and five acts, entitled THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

The Overture, Incidental Choruses and Music, composed expressly for the occasion by MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.

The new Scenery, by Isherwood. Correct and appropriate Costumes, by Messrs. Flanry & Benschoten. Furniture and Appointments, by Mr. Timoney. Machanical portion, by Mr. Bacroft and assistants.

The Cast will be distributed as follows:

PROLOGUE.

Manuel, Marquis de Champcey ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Desmarets, formerly of the French army ... Mr. Mark Smith
Louise Van Berger, formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house ... Mrs. John Sefton

THE DRAMA.

Manuel, Steward to M. Laroque ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Desmarets ... Mr. Mark Smith
M. de Bevannes, a man of the world ... Mr. Reynolds
Gaspar Laroque, an aged man, formerly Captain of a Privateer ... Mr. Charles Fisher
Alain, confidential domestic ... Mr. Young
M. Nouret, a Notary ... Mr. Browne
Yvonnett, a Breton Shepherd ... Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri ... Mr. Hardy
Louis ... Mr. Macdonald
Marguerite, daughter of Mme. Laroque ... Mrs. Hoey
Mme. Aubrey, a relative of the Laroque family ... Miss Mary Gannon
Mme. Laroque, daughter-in-law to Gaspar ... Mrs. Vernon
Mlle. Helouin, a Governess ... Miss Fanny Morant
Christine, a Breton peasant girl ... Miss Fanny Reeves

TUESDAY, MONEY. WEDNESDAY, MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT. THURSDAY, SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER. FRIDAY, A POPULAR DRAMA. SATURDAY, JOHN BULL.

In rehearsal: EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, HENRIETTE, AMERICANS IN PARIS, LITTLE TREASURE.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT Will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, AT WALLACK'S THEATRE, on which occasion will be produced a popular play. Box-book now open.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT. Mr. GRAU would respectfully announce to the public that the engagements with the whole of his artists will terminate for the present season, according to contract, TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 20, when he will give his LAST MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE SEASON, AT NIBLO'S SALOON, having continued his engagements, originally entered into for a shorter period, for nearly eight months.

On this occasion will be produced, for the first and only time, THE FAMOUS DUETT OF "NORMA," Composed and arranged for two pianos by Thalberg, Executed by the two celebrated pianists, MASON and GOTTSCHALK.

The celebrated Duett, "TROVATORE," composed by Gottschalk for Thalberg, and arranged for two pianos, will be repeated by Mr. MILLS and GOTTSCHALK.

On this occasion will appear Mme. D'ANGRI, BRIGNOLI, MANCUSI, SUSINI, MILLS, MASON and GOTTSCHALK.

Musical Director ... Sig. MUZIO

MR. G. VANDENHOFF, Assisted by MRS. G. VANDENHOFF, will give a Dramatic Reading from SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS, At Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway, On TUESDAY EVENING, 20th May.

PART I.—An abridgment of Macbeth.

PART II.—Elopement of Mr. Jingle and the Spinster Aunt, from the Pickwick Papers.

Tickets 50 cents. Hall open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MADAME ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS' Second Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert on MONDAY EVENING, May 19, assisted, kindly, by the following eminent artists: Mme. Strakosch, Mr. Eidolf, Mr. R. Goldbeck, Mr. C. H. Wels, Mr. W. Doelher, Mr. Villanova. Tickets $1. For sale at all the principal music stores.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

INSTRUCTION.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 2 Washington-place.

MRS. C. M. WHITE, MRS. J. C. ELTING, } Principals.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—THE SCHOOL is near the City, a very healthy and beautiful location; the teacher has had many years' experience; two vacancies only; ages between 9 and 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. S., Box No. 159 New-York City Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS —Redding Institute, Redding, Conn. Catalogues at Benedict Brothers, No. 5 Wall-st.

D. SANFORD, A. M.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated; under ten, $120; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 118 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW. SPRING STYLE "COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON," WITH CORRUGATED AXLES. PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles. FACTORY, No. 55 East 25th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 798 Broadway, corner of [illegible].

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 112 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels set up in any part of the country.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia, sheet brass, assorted [illegible]. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke. [illegible]

[illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK OF THE DOG SHOW; LAST WEEK OF THE DOG SHOW;

LAST WEEK OF THE DOG SHOW! LAST WEEK OF THE DOG SHOW! AN ENTIRE NEW FEATURE! AN ENTIRE NEW FEATURE! AN ENTIRE NEW FEATURE!

☞ Notwithstanding the Museum is crowded day and night by the first ladies and gentlemen of City and country, to witness this GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE AGE, the Manager has introduced an entire new feature, viz.: a competition among the

EDUCATED PERFORMING DOGS! EDUCATED PERFORMING DOGS! EDUCATED PERFORMING DOGS! EDUCATED PERFORMING DOGS!

Charming Exhibitions, showing the wonderful sagacity of the Dogs, will take place in the Lecture-room at intervals of nearly every hour. Some of the most delightful and extraordinary tricks and feats will be performed by these high-trained and sagacious animals. During this week the great National Dog Show will be

MUCH BETTER THAN EVER! MUCH BETTER THAN EVER! MUCH BETTER THAN EVER! MUCH BETTER THAN EVER!

Every lady and gentleman declares that THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE! THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE! THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE! THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE!

FOUR THOUSAND CHOICE DOGS, including OVER FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS, were exhibited last week in the Museum for competition. From this immense number of beautiful specimens have been culled, winnowed, and selected about

FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS! FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS! FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS! FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS!

This "refining of pure gold" results in now giving the public a most incredible and truly unimagined opportunity of seeing at a glance the

CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE

of everything in the Canine World that can be produced and exhibited in

FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS OF DOGS! FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS OF DOGS! FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS OF DOGS! FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS OF DOGS!

Including Mr. FRANCIS BUTLER'S SIBERIAN BLOOD-HOUND, whose GIANT proportions are more like a Horse than a Dog. A great number of other dogs are also on exhibition, representing every breed of dog known, including Singing Dogs, Laughing Dogs, Crying Dogs, Dancing Dogs, Performing Dogs, &c., &c.

This magnificent Dog has TAKEN THE $1,000 PREMIUM.

☞ This magnificent collection of Dogs will continue on exhibition EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at all hours, from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. daily.

NOTICE.

☞ Rare specimens of finely educated or performing dogs may be entered for competition for Miscellaneous Premiums at any time this week.

All the other novelties of the Museum will also be on exhibition, including the renowned COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT! THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

The splendid Drama, NORA CREINA.

And the laughable Comedietta, A DEAD SHOT.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW, June 2. $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES.

☞ One Hundred Babies have already been entered for competition, and secured their certificates. This being the number limited, the lists are closed, except as to a few more Fat Babies, Twins, Triplets and Quaterns.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, THE ROMANTIC AND BEAUTIFUL DRAMA, in five acts, the SEA OF ICE! SEA OF ICE! or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

For the BENEFIT OF MISS LAURA KEENE. BENEFIT OF MISS LAURA KEENE.

NEW MUSIC ... by ... THOMAS BAKER.
NEW SCENERY ... by ... MINARD LEWIS.

With a distribution of characters of great strength.

CHARACTERS IN THE FIRST AND SECOND ACTS:

Raoul de Lascours (Captain of the ship Urania) ... J. Stoddard
Carlos ... (an Adventurer) ... Mr. Walter
Barabas ... (a Sailor) ... Peters
Jean Medoc ... (a Carpenter) ... Dillon
Pierre Passaut, Bouffard, Jano } ... Sailors on board the ship Marie ... Sailors
Louise de Lascours (wife to the Captain) ... Miss LAURA KEENE
Marie ... (their Daughter) ... Miss Lefevre

Between the 2d and 3d acts a lapse of 15 years.

CHARACTERS IN THE 3D, 4TH, AND 5TH ACTS:

Marquis del Monte (a Mexican nobleman) ... Mr. Walter
Barabas ... Peters
Horace de Brienne ... (a French gentleman) ... Levick
Georges de Laval ... (an Officer in del Monte's service) ... Marlow
Don Jose ... (Secretary to the Spanish Envoy) ... Thompson
Intendant ... Henry
Ogarita ... (the Wildflower of Mexico) ... Miss LAURA KEENE
Countess de Theringe ... (Mother to Louise de Lascours) ... Mrs. Mackay
Diane de Lascours ... (Sister to Maria de Lascours) ... Mrs. J. Stoddard

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

ACT FIRST.

Main Deck of the Ship Urania.
The Mutiny and the Struggle.
A Dreadful Doom.
Adrift upon the Ocean.
A Coward's Shot.

TABLEAU.

ACT SECOND.

A Sea of Ice.
The Aurora Borealis.
Bursting of a Terrific Storm upon the heads of the Devoted Sufferers.
The Entire Sea of Ice Broken up.
A Mother's Prayer.
The Child alone upon the Waters.
The Approaching Bark.

TOUCHING TABLEAU.

ACT THIRD.

The Gold Plains of El Dorado.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico.
The Power of Memory.
Ogarita Recalling the Mother's Prayer.
Startling Recontre.
Del Monte's Anger and Jealousy.
The Desperate Resolved upon.

TABLEAU.

ACT FOURTH.

The Hotel de Theringe, Paris.
The Inhuman Plot.
The Recognition.
Sudden Resolve of Ogarita to Wed the Murderer of her Parents.

TABLEAU.

ACT FIFTH.

The Palace of Del Monte, Paris.
Power of Woman's Will.

THE FETE.

Terrible Denunciation of the Murderer.
The Hour of Retribution,
And Realization of a Mother's Prayer.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given, with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Some very fine second-hand pianos, suitable for families or schools, in good order, and cheap—far more desirable than a cheap-made new piano. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Pianos sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. 503 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A SOPRANO SINGER WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation in a Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist Church, in this City. Can be seen from 12 M. till 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 41 West 26th-st.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE! LANCET AND FRANK TEMPLE.

The match for $500 between the well-known black gelding Lancet and the favorite trotting horse Frank Temple will come off on the Fashion Course, on TUESDAY, May 20. It is to be mile heats in harness, best three in five. Pullman has charge of the black gelding, and Frank Temple is under the care of Hiram Woodruff. Boats from James-slip and 34th-st., every five minutes. Trains from Hunter's Point at 1 o'clock. Fare reduced to ten cents.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, on MONDAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine bay mare, about 8 years old, 16 hands high, sound and kind in single and double harness, free and stylish driver. Sold only on account [illegible].

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

The Expectations of the Rebels Regarding the Pending Battle.

MORE REPORTS OF DESERTERS.

A Rumor that Beauregard Wants an Armistice of Ten Days.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CAMP ON THE CORINTH ROAD, MISS., Saturday, May 17.

The Memphis papers, of the 14th inst., are looking [illegible] the great battle at Corinth with terrible interest. [illegible] estimate the National Army at sixty thousand, [illegible] that it is greatly demoralized. They say [illegible] they do not allow themselves to think of being defeated.

BEAUREGARD is undoubtedly still at Corinth.

REPORTS FROM OTHER CORRESPONDENTS.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH, Friday, May 16.

A Frenchman, a member of the Thirteenth Louisiana, has arrived. Three companies of that regiment, composed of Frenchmen, arrived lately, who were unable to obtain work, food, or money, and who were obliged to enlist. Under the thirty days' conscript law, they were compelled to enlist for the war. He reports the whole army without coffee—at [illegible] more than three days without rations. He says VAN DORN and PRICE left Corinth eight days ago. It is not known where they have gone. The weather is clear and hot, and the roads are very dusty.

BEFORE CORINTH, Friday, May 16.

It having been satisfactorily shown that spies have visited our camp, crossed the Tennessee River, and proceeded on in the night by "dug outs" to Florence, Ala., where they hold easy communication with the enemy, it was deemed necessary to exclude all civilians from the camps in order to exclude spies; hence the general order mentioned yesterday.

An intelligent National Sergeant, captured at Shiloh and exchanged yesterday, says he was taken from Corinth to Jackson, Miss., thence to Jackson, Tenn., and back to Corinth. He states that from the time he left Corinth until his return there, he was guarded by [illegible].

A contraband, the intimate friend of Gen. HARDEE'S servant, [illegible], has also arrived. He reports that it [illegible] with him that HARDEE was very sick of the [illegible] would leave, but BEAUREGARD would not let him.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 16.

A special to the Tribune, from Cairo, says:

"The steamer Gladiator, from Pittsburgh, has arrived. There was a rumor that Gen. BEAUREGARD had sent a flag of truce to Gen. HALLECK, asking an armistice of ten days. This was subsequently corroborated by deserters, who said the matter was under consideration when the Gladiator left."

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 17.

A special from Cairo says:

The steamer Meteor, from Pittsburgh Landing, has arrived. Gen. POPE'S Division has again advanced, and now rests three miles from Corinth. Deserters report that a great deal of hard feeling exists between the Missouri and Tennessee troops and those from the Southern States. The former were urging that they have nothing to fight for, their States having been restored to the Union, and they see no reason why they should be compelled to fight for the independence of the Cotton States.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Arrival of Capt. Davis and Departure of Commodore Foote—Affecting Scenes on the Flagship Benton—Late and Important News from the South—Brilliant Naval Engagement on the Mississippi—Attack and Repulse of the Rebel Gunboat Fleet—Injuries to the Gunboats Cincinnati and Mound City, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, NEAR FORT PILLOW, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

The last twenty-four hours have been full of exciting and important events. Capt. CHARLES H. DAVIS, recently ordered West, has arrived, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Flag-officer of the flotilla; Commodore FOOTE has somewhat unexpectedly taken his departure for the East; a flag of truce has arrived from Fort Pillow, bringing late and important news from Memphis; and last, though not least, we have had a brilliant engagement with the rebel gunboat fleet, resulting in the complete and speedy repulse of the enemy. The echo of the guns has hardly died away as I write.

The arrival of Capt. DAVIS, whose gallantry at Port Royal is yet fresh in the memory of your readers, was not unexpected; and although he reached the flotilla at a very early hour in the morning, when the stars were still standing sentinel in the quiet sky and sparkling in the depths of the surging river, a tug was in readiness to convey him to the flagship, where he met with a warm welcome from his old and tried friend, the Commodore, at whose earnest solicitation he was detailed to his present duties. The two remained in close conference for several hours, when the officers of the different gun and mortar boats were sent for, and formally presented to their new Commander.

Capt. DAVIS is a man about fifty years old, five feet eleven inches high, of spare but well-knit frame, and seemingly possessed of great powers of endurance. He looks, as a friend remarked, not unlike Colonel DAMAS, in the fifth act of "The Lady of Lyons." His hair is rather thin, and was originally of a flaxen hue, but is now well besprinkled with gray. His whiskers are cut a la militaire, and are short, thin, and very white, while his mustache is several shades darker and quite heavy. In his prominent forehead, clear blue eye, fine large Roman nose, and well-cut mouth, one cannot fail to read the man of character. He has made a very favorable impression upon all who have seen him.

Much heartfelt sorrow was expressed throughout the flotilla when it became known that Commodore FOOTE had resolved to return East immediately. Nearly every one was surprised at the intelligence, for it was understood that Capt. DAVIS had been sent here to assist the Commodore, and not to relieve him entirely, as the latter had requested. The gallant old commander, however, is so greatly enfeebled, and continues to suffer so much from his honorable wound, received at Fort Henry, that he had begun to regard himself as a hindrance rather than a help to the flotilla; and therefore, when he felt the responsibility of his position rolled away, like a great stone, from his shoulders, it is not strange that he should have determined to withdraw from these irksome scenes with as little delay as possible, and seek that retirement and composure which alone can restore him to health—not, he said, that he was unwilling to lay down his poor life at any time his country demanded it, but because his better judgment assured him that he was standing in the way of his country's best interests so long as he retained command of the flotilla in his present enfeebled condition. Especially was this the case when a vigorous, energetic and competent man, like Capt. DAVIS, stood ready to step into his cast-off shoes, and add fresh laurels to those already won by the gallant men under his command.

About three o'clock, the officers and crew of the flagship were summoned to [illegible] when the Commodore [illegible] there in a [illegible], assuring him [illegible] from the deck of a ship. [illegible] his [illegible] beloved and [illegible] Captain [illegible] that [illegible] were [illegible] would always be near his heart. He then took leave of his men in a few touching remarks, which brought tears to many an eye.

An hour later, he hobbled on board the Cairo packet, De Soto, and seated himself on the guards of the boat, in full view of his men, who crowded the decks of the flagship to see him off. The scene was affecting in the extreme. The Commodore was agitated and very nervous. He looked emaciated and worn, bit his finger-nails, and frequently raised a palm-leaf fan to his face to conceal the briny drops which would force themselves, in spite of all he could do, from his sunken eyes and roll down his hollow cheeks. As the packet moved off, he rose to say a few words, but the hissing of the steam prevented him from being distinctly heard. We could only catch such disjointed sentences as, "God bless you!" "You are engaged in a holy cause!" "I know you will succeed!" &c. Then Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS said, "Now, three hearty cheers, my lads," and they were given with a will, although the poor tars felt more like weeping than cheering. The order was certainly in bad taste, but the applause was infectious, and the crews of other gunboats took it up and made the welkin ring, till the steamer turned the point and was lost to view.

The Commodore had intended to leave at 3 o'clock instead of 4, but just before the appointed hour arrived, a rebel tug was discovered coming up the river, bearing a flag of truce. Speculation was rife as to what could be its import, when Lieut. PHELPS stepped on board one of our tugs and started down to meet it. In a short time he returned, accompanied by two of our surgeons, captured at the battle of Belmont, one of whom had been exchanged, and the other released on his parole. The former, named S. W. A. GORDON, was surgeon of the Thirty-first Illinois Regiment, and the latter, whose name I could not learn, held a similar position in the Thirtieth Regiment, from the same State.

These officers were in Memphis the greater part of the Winter, where they found many friends, and were well treated. In March they were sent further South, and moved from place to place for several weeks, during which they fared badly, and were then returned to Memphis. Dr. GORDON'S exchange was effected several weeks ago, but the rebel authorities would not release him for fear he was in possession of valuable information concerning their strength in the vicinity of Corinth, which might be used injuriously to their cause.

Both gentlemen are confident they do not exaggerate when they say there are two Unionists in Memphis to one rebel. When they left, Commodore FARRAGUT'S gunboats were reported to be at Natchez, and the work of destroying the rebel stores in Memphis had commenced. Several hundred bales of cotton had been burned, and a quantity of sugar rolled into the river. There are said to be hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of these Southern staples on the Memphis bluffs, most of which might be secured by a rapid advance of the flotilla. No fears were entertained that the city would be destroyed by fire in the event of its occupation by the National troops.

The notorious JEFF. THOMPSON was a fellow passenger with our released friends as far as Fulton, three miles below Fort Pillow. JEFF. is represented to be intensely democratic, and, as the world goes, rather a good sort of fellow.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Since writing the foregoing I have made a round of the flotilla to ascertain some particulars of the engagement this morning, so that I might be able to give your readers a reliable and intelligible account of the affair.

The fight commenced at ten minutes past 7 o'clock, and lasted thirty-five minutes only. At the expiration of that time the rebels had pressing engagements below, which they did not feel at liberty to neglect. It is a matter of general regret that they were not able to remain with us a little longer, and the more sanguine among us hope that they may be induced to renew their visit at some other time when they will have more leisure.

About 7 o'clock the Cincinnati, Capt. STEMBEL, which was anchored in the stream as a support to the mortarboats, some distance below the remainder of the gunboats, observed the rebel fleet coming round the point. First, a two-masted schooner, (the McRae,) with her machinery protected by iron and bales of cotton piled up on her bows and stern, and around the pilot-house; and then, close in her wake, a clumsy-looking craft, (the Van Dorn,) sheathed with railroad iron; and then another, (the Sumter,) somewhat similar in appearance, but less formidable; and then a frail-looking steamer, mounting four guns; and then another, and another, and another, and another, and another, until nine vessels in all were in sight.

The decks of the Cincinnati were promptly cleared for action, and her stern guns opened on the McRae. It soon appeared that the McRae, Van Dorn and Sumter were the famous rams, about which we had heard so much, and that the only serious opposition we would have to encounter would be from them, as the enemy's gunboats remained at a respectful distance, in what steamboat men would call the "bite of the bend." The sharp, crashing report of the Cincinnati's guns, so different from that of the mortars, aroused the entire flotilla. On came the rams, at a good rate of speed, the McRae still in the advance and all heading for the isolated gunboat, with the view of sinking her and cutting loose our mortars. As they approached within three hundred yards—all this time without firing a gun—the Cincinnati poured a fair broadside into the bow of the McRae, apparently staggering her a good deal, but doing her no serious injury.

In the meantime the Mound City, Capt. KELTY, hastened to the assistance of the Cincinnati, followed by the Carondelet and Benton, all vomiting forth shot and shell in the most terrific manner, some of which were distinctly heard striking on the iron portion of the rebel rams, or crashing through the frailer portions of the vessels. The progress of the McRae and Van Dorn, however, was not retarded. On they came within hailing distance, and a moment after the McRae struck the Cincinnati on the port quarter, just abaft of her iron, lifting her bow almost out of water, breaking her bulkhead, and causing her to leak badly. At this moment a gunner turned a 30-pounder rifled Parrot piece upon her, opening a port-hole through her from stem to stern. She drew back, however, swung around, and struck the Cincinnati again, this time on the starboard side, near the wheel-house, but without doing her any damage. By this time the Van Dorn came up, and struck the ill-fated craft in the stern, midway between the rudders. The shock was not serious, however, and before she could repeat it, the Mound City came up, when the Van Dorn turned upon her, striking her fairly on the bow, and causing her to leak badly.

At one moment the McRae and Cincinnati were almost side by side, the guns of the latter, in one instance, rubbing against the cotton on the bow of her adversary. Capt. STEMBEL ordered his men on deck, thinking the enemy intended to board his craft. His heavy guns, however, were not neglected during this time, and fairly tore the formidable schooner to pieces. While preparing to receive the enemy on deck, the Captain himself throwing hand grenades, encouraging his men, and otherwise behaving in the most gallant manner, he obtained a good view of the pilot at the wheel of the McRae, and drawing his revolver shot him dead. A moment later, as he turned to pass behind his own pilot-house, a rifle ball from the McRae struck him near one of the shoulder-blades and passing through his body came out under the chin. He was immediately carried below, and after the engagement was removed to the ammunition-boat Great Western, Capt. SANFORD, where he is the recipient of every possible attention. His recovery is extremely doubtful. The loss of this gallant officer would not be compensated for by the destruction of the entire rebel flotilla, and every man on board.

The fight had now lasted about thirty minutes—the rams were drifting away in a sinking condition and helpless—and the rebel gunboats also took advantage of the current, and were falling back. The Benton drifted after them, swinging around slowly, giving them alternately her bow-guns, and a port broadside, then her stern-guns, and then a starboard broadside. One shot evidently struck the McRae's boiler, for a moment after she was enveloped in a cloud of steam, and high above the din of battle went up a shriek. The Benton did not pursue the enemy too far under the guns of the fort. A [illegible] across the point between us, later in the day, confirms the belief that the three rebel rams have gone down—not to Memphis—but to the bottom of the river.

It is now evident that the flag of truce, which came up yesterday, was not so much to return the captured Surgeons as to study our position, and strange as it may appear, the location of our gun and mortarboats were not changed after the white flag disappeared. We have always underrated the rebel flotilla so much, that I presume it was not thought necessary to take any unusual precautions against a surprise. No one supposed for a moment that the enemy would be impudent enough to engage us in the glare of day.

It cannot be denied that their attack was a partial success, for the Cincinnati had to be towed to the bank of the river to prevent her from sinking, and will have to go on the dock before she can see service again. The Mound City, too, has an ugly hole in her bow, and may also have to undergo repairs. Nevertheless, it is equally true that the rebels were beaten off in handsome style, with the loss of the only formidable vessels they had in the river. The victory was as decisive as it was speedily won. All honor to our gallant tars, who went at their work with hearty cheers.

Our loss in the engagement was three men wounded, Capt. STEMBEL and two others, all seriously.

TELMAH.

Capt. Davis' Report of the Late Naval Battle.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 17.

The following report from Capt. DAVIS, commanding the Mississippi flotilla, pro tem., was received this morning at the Navy Department:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON, OFF FORT PILLOW, May 11, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have the honor to inform the Department that yesterday morning, a little after 7 o'clock, the rebel squadron, consisting of eight iron-clad steamers, four of them I believe fitted with rams, came around the point at the bend above Fort Pillow, and steamed gallantly up the river, fully prepared for a regular engagement.

The vessels of the squadron were lying at the time tied up to the bank of the river, three on the eastern and four on the western side, and as they were transferred to me by Flag-officer FOOTE, ready for action. Most of the vessels were prompt in obeying the signal to follow the motions of the Commander-in-Chief. The leading vessels of the rebel squadron made directly for mortarboat No. 16, which was for a moment unprotected.

Acting Master GREGORY and his crew behaved with great spirit during the action. He fired his mortar eleven times at the enemy, reducing the charge and diminishing the elevation.

Commander STEMBEL, in the gunboat Cincinnati, which was the leading vessel in the line, on that side of the river, followed immediately by Commander KELTY, in the gunboat Mound City, hastened to the support of the mortarboat, and were repeatedly struck by the enemy's rams, at the same time that they disabled the enemy, and drove him away.

The two leading vessels in the middle of the enemy's line were successfully encountered by this ship. The boilers or steam chest of one of them exploded by our shot, and both of them were disabled.

They as well as the first naval vessel encountered by the Cincinnati drifted down the river. Commander WALKER informs me that he fired a fifty pound rifle shot through the boilers of the third of the enemy's gunboats below the water-line, and rendered her for the time being helpless. The action lasted during the better of an hour, and took place at the closest quarters. The enemy finally retreated with haste below the guns of Fort Pillow.

I have to call the especial attention of the Department to the gallantry and good conduct exhibited by Commanders STEMBEL and KELTY, and Lieutenant-Commanding S. L. PHELPS. I regret to say that Commander STEMBEL, Fourth Master REYNOLDS, and one of the seamen of the Cincinnati, and one of the Mound City, were severely wounded. The other accidents of the day were slight.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. H. DAVIS, Captain,
Commanding Mississippi Flotilla, pro tem.

Affairs in Kentucky.

MEASURES AGAINST VANDALISM—COTTON BURNING ITEM FOR POLITICAL ECONOMISTS—POSITION OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE LOYALISTS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, May 9, 1862.

Every bridge or important point on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is understood to be so well guarded by Gen. DUMONT, that it is now called one of the safest roads in the United States. The General has instructed his subalterns to shoot on the spot any one found in the act of injuring the road or the telegraph, and to arrest, and try by Court-Martial, any suspected of being guilty of such offence. Numerous freight-cars for the Southern roads are brought through here from Ohio. Capt. SHEALEY, yesterday, received some cotton from Alabama. I fear the reports about the actual and impending destruction of cotton, sugar, &c., by the secession desperadoes, may not be much exaggerated. No deed of theirs should surprise us. The South is to be desolated, irretrievably ruined by JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS, COBB, BENJAMIN, BEAUREGARD & Co., if in their power to do it, before she is wrested from their Nero hands, and brought back under the beneficent authority of the Union.

The Empress is returning to Pittsburgh Landing, freighted again with supplies from the Louisville Sanitary Commission. The Glendale passed up, yesterday, for Cincinnati, with three hundred more sick and wounded from the Tennessee. There are already hospital accommodations for four to five thousand, in Evansville, Henderson, Mount Vernon, Newburgh, Vincennes and Terre Haute.

Public improvements here, suspended at the time of BUCKNER'S invasion, are resumed. It is a suggestive, pregnant fact, worth the attention of Kentucky economists, that the Public School Trustees of Louisville deem it necessary to contract with mechanics in Madison, Ind., for improvements and repairs on Louisville's public school-houses. Louisville engages free labor on free soil to make her school desks and benches.

The loyalists of Hart County, on the 5th, resolved that we are unalterably attached to the Government of the United States and to its institutions, and regard the action of the rebels as utterly without cause, and unnatural and wicked in the extreme; and no man in this Government may rightfully aid the enemies of the country, whether by word or deed; that we can but regard the movers and coworkers in this rebellion as traitors of the deepest dye; and, whilst we pity the masses, and would gladly have an amnesty granted them upon the only condition that they ground their arms and return to their allegiance, we demand that the real conspirators shall be made to pay the penalty for their crimes.

You know the Council of Nashville, on the 6th, passed Mr. BAXTER'S bill, rendering liable to a fine of $25 to $50 any person within the limits of Nashville, whose words or deeds shall be calculated to incite treason, rebellion, sedition, or to harm or offend loyal citizens of the United States.

THE JUDICIAL CANVASS—ALL CANDIDATES CALLED UPON TO TAKE THE OATH—ACTION AGAINST THE PROVISIONALS—REBEL FEMALES IN THE HOSPITALS—DEPRECIATION OF SLAVES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

The Unionists of Simpson, Christian, Henderson, Daviess, McLean, Hancock, Hickman, Fulton, McCracken, Crittenden, Lyon, Graves, Union, Hopkins, and Livingston (composing the Fourth Appellate District,) have nominated R. K. WILLIAMS, of Graves, for the Court of Appeals, and resolved that they highly appreciate the liberality of GEO. H. YEAMAN in withdrawing from the canvass, and fully approve and indorse his patriotic action in the Legislature; and that the present crisis earnestly appeals to every loyal Kentuckian to vote for no candidate for official station whose loyalty to the Federal Government and Kentucky is not above suspicion. A prominent Woodford Unionist wants all candidates to take the oath to support the Constitutions of Kentucky and the United States, and not aid in any way the rebels.

The officials in every county are called on to arrest, indict and hold to bail every man who returns from the rebel army. Mr. [illegible], Clerk of the Circuit Court for Franklin, publicly warns ROBERT MCKEE, HENRY E. READ, and a dozen other "Provisionals," that action is pending against them for the recovery of State revenues seized by them.

Complaints are rife that the orders of Dr. PARSONS, the Medical Supervisor of our hospitals, to exclude all whose rebel sympathies induce them to refuse to [illegible]

[illegible] contributions, and [illegible] the contents, [illegible] carried out. Women are said to [illegible] for their [illegible] sympathy for rebel [illegible] and the [illegible] Northern and all Southern.

Likely negroes, who, two years ago, would have brought $1,500 to $1,800 apiece, sold at [illegible], on the [illegible], for $650 to $800.

Permits for some 1,500 bales of cotton were issued in Nashville up to the 26th ult. The Nashville Provost-Marshal, Col. MATTHEWS, requires permits for all goods taken therefrom to any place in the interior of Tennessee. Goods found in transit without permits will be seized by the military authorities to the use of the United States.

PONTIAC.

The Great Eastern Again in New-York Harbor.

This magnificent vessel, in command of Capt. WALTER PATON, again visited our harbor yesterday morning, after a splendid run across the Atlantic—having sailed from Milford Haven at 9 P. M. of the 7th inst., and arriving off Sandy Hook at 6 A. M. 17th, thus making the passage in much less than ten days. She brings a large number of passengers, a mail and considerable cargo.

Immediately on the announcement of her arrival off the Highlands being communicated to her agent, Mr. CHARLES W. WHITNEY, of No. 7 Broadway, that gentleman dispatched a tug to her for her mails, &c., and conveying the Surveyor of the Port, Mr. R. F. ANDREWS, with Deputies, BROWN and [illegible], Detective ALEXANDER ISAACS, Capt. J. C. LOWRIE, Inspectors GARDNER and COOK, and other gentlemen of the revenue service, all of whom boarded the ship near Sandy Hook, rendering every facility to the numerous passengers, and enabling the agent to enter the ship in the Custom-house in the unprecedented time of ten days from the time of her departure from Europe.

On her way up to the City she received salutes from the camp at Fort Richmond, from the Norwegian corvette at Quarantine, from the outward bound steamships Etna and Hammonia, and from the Cunarders at Jersey City, and other demonstrations from every conceivable kind of craft.

We found on board of her Mr. R. N. MUSGROVE, formerly of the steamship City of Washington, as purser, to whom we are indebted for official favors.

On the passage she experienced some very heavy weather, during which, the passengers inform us, the ship acted nobly, there being only the least perceptible motion. On Friday, 16th, when off Nantucket, she received on board Mr. HENRY HARDINSON, pilot, from the Edwin Forrest, No. 14, and immediately after a meeting of the passengers was organized, when the following complimentary card was presented to Capt. WALTER PATON, with an appropriate address:

"We, the passengers on board the Great Eastern steamship, desire in the most earnest manner to express our satisfaction with the general arrangements and commodious accommodations of the ship, as also of the constant efforts of the Captain and every officer of his staff, to promote in the largest degree the comfort of each individual passenger. We feel most emphatically that Capt. WALTER PATON and the officers he has gathered around him are the right men, and in the right places, and we wish the ship the success she really deserves."

From her log, we observe that the greatest day's speed was 348 miles, with a fresh southwest wind, and her lowest 260, in the face of a westerly gale.

The ship is advertised to sail on her return to Liverpool on the 21st May, and from the present appearance of her lists, will no doubt carry over a large number of passengers.

She now lies off the foot of Canal-street, North River, and after a day or two, will be open for the inspection of the public.

(Advertisement.)

TO MEERSCHAUM SMOKERS.—LA SULTANA is pronounced by good judges a delightful article for the meerschaum; fragrant, high flavored and of pure quality. It is prepared in London, expressly for the American market. Sold by Tobacconists generally. A fresh supply just received by R. F. RAYMOND, Sole Agent, No. 117 Maiden-lane.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 17—In steamship Etna, for Liverpool—Marion Bellman, New-York; Mrs. E. Wilde, Philadelphia; Miss Cardiff, England; Miss M. Bellman, Mrs. M. Villette, Miss M. Edgebury, Charlotte J. Prodgers, New-York; Mary O. Titus, Thomas Ferguson, wife, 3 children and nurse, St. Louis; Edward Chapman, wife and daughter, Utica, N. Y.; C. Schultheis, L. K. Andrews, George B. Titus, New-York; Horace Norton, Joseph Holland, L. H. Willard, New-York; Frank M. Ellis, Utica, N. Y.; J. H. Richardson, Fall River; John Smith, Rev. Mr. Mackenzey, Dr. Lasalle, H. N. Wilde, Philadelphia; W. H. Corbett and wife, Kingston; A. Jackson, M. Ocakley, Mr. Henry, H. Mespeh, Boston; Miss Porter, Miss Gray, Capt. C. C. Lamable, G. S. Porter, Wm. Mills, New-York; R. Gray, Capt. T. W. Kinder, Hamilton, C. W.; C. W. Butler, New-York; Dr. E. V. Hashaway, H. P. Cooper, James Turner, Philadelphia; James McCleery, William Stewart, England; Capt. Nagle and wife, Toronto, C. W.; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Auller and 3 children, Toronto, C. W.; F. A. Merrill and wife, Boston; L. Hand, New-York; Bryan Johnson, Utica; A. Bradley, New-York; T. Hurlbut, Charles Meyer, Thomas Cardukes, Cincinnati; C. Schofield, Philadelphia; Rev. T. Hayes, St. Louis; John Lockart, Julius Dree, José Jamis, Joseph Bryan, James Caldwell and wife, New-York; Peter Higgins, J. Van Praagt, New-York; W. Wilson, Toronto; Mrs. E. Martuc; A. Van Lakeren and wife, Vancouvers; Mary McEvoy, St. Louis; José Turnbert, G. Terri, Rev. Henry Patton, Archdeacon of Ottawa, and daughter; John Sawyer and wife, New-York; John W. Cradbury, Wm. Farrell, James Martin and wife, Philadelphia; Thompson Martin, Samuel Graham, Capt. James Webster, W. W. O'Brien, Illinois; Alex. Bourdon, John Atkins, Boston; R. Baylis, New-York; N. Mileo, A. Cowan, C. Cowan, James Collins, Samuel Hambleton, Rev. John O'Sullivan, St. Louis; Peter Vespers, Mr. Kerr and family, New-York; Rev. Dr. Gregg, Philadelphia, and others in the steerage. Specie, $[illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 17—In steamship Great Eastern, from Milford-haven.—Mrs. Sarah J. Sinclair, Mr. Morris, Mr. Labouhere, Mr. Stoddart, C. Walford, Patrick Robertson, Jas. Robertson, Mr. Goodsell, Mr. Bateman, Mr. Trujillo, S. W. Wyndham, Mr. and Mrs. Rawmey and family, Wm. Abbott and son, Capt. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs and daughter, W. H. Powers, Don Pedro Merino, Mr. Grimmer, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, family and nurse, Miss Barnard, Mrs. Stuart and two children, John Rodery, Mrs. Thomas and family, David Powell, Mr. Carlyle, Edward Whitehead, Miss Maria Bauman, Mr. and Mrs. John Lovett and family, James Gary, M. Johnstone, M. Handford, John Slade, Henry Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. James Edgar and family, Miss Julia Ross, D. Williams and infant, Joseph Henson, Mr. and Mrs. Balloch, Allan Colan, George Pike, Henry Hale, James Hook, Mr. and Mrs. F. Moore, Lewis Rose, L. Seligmann, Rev. Charles R. Curry, Daniel Mills, John Martine, Samuel Brighouse, H. Reynolds, Mons. Chappellier, Mons. Paul Thivier, Arthur J. Wills, P. Rountree, Daniel Alner, Joshua Wilkins, Wm. Yates, Pat. Gaynor, Thomas Gaynor, Miss and Master Gaynor, W. B. Roberts, J. Evans, J. Williams, Mr. Connell, Mr. West, Mr. Moriarty, the Misses Murphy, the Misses Griffin, Gregory Day, Richard Day, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Mahoney, Mr. Kennedy, Lambert Petyr, W. D. Calvert, Thomas G. Gafton, H. Hayton, W. Hailstone, Mr. and Mrs. George Watts and infant, W. Watts, Mr. Whatton, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Head and son, H. Davies, H. Price, S. Morris, Mrs. Ann Jones, F. J. Letsou, Thomas Browning, Joseph Higgins, W. North, Charles Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. John Davies and family, George Patmore, Mr. Darrington, Mr. & Mrs. Ellery, Mr. Edward Kilroy—Total 168.

In U. S. steam transport Atlantic, from Port Royal—Brig.-Gen. L. A. Gillmore, well known as having command of batteries on Tybee Island, at the storming of Fort Pulaski; Capt. A. B. Ely, Assistant-Adjutant-General on Gen. E. Benham's Staff, Port Royal, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Forbes, Boston; Major Hagadorn, 79th Highlanders, son and servant; Major T. Beard, 48th Regiment; Major Gerhardt and son; Lieut. P. M. Stetson, Rev. L. Brush, Lieut. J. O. Taylor, Lieut. J. Bodine, Lieut. W. W. Tyson, M. Roblay, A. B. James, Capt. J. L. Cummins, Lieut. Meyer, Lieut. E. G. Griffith, Mr. Ronpell, S. K. Wallace, Rev. T. W. Brinkerhoff, Lieut. G. W. Batchellor, Miss Cox, J. W. Allen, Rev. W. Mahony, Mr. Adams, Mrs. French and son, Mrs. Curtis, J. Harvey Moore, H. Wanelgin, U. S. N., Bergen; Capt. Shillinglaw, Seventy-ninth Highlanders; T. A. Fisher, Quartermaster's Department; P. Haas, Engineer Corps; G. B. Barnes, M. Tobin, Quartermaster's Department; Edward Courtland, Quartermaster's Department; E. Downey, Quartermaster's Department; Capt. A. P. Cabew, wife and child, W. P. Marshal, Lieut. R. Close, W. R. Taylor, Quartermaster's Department; Charles Welsh, Ordnance Department, and 46 in the steerage.

In brig Baleaz, from Tampico—Charles Worthington, Miss Worthington, P. Petteck, Charles Barlow, W. W. MacChesney, Jose Melef, P. Melef.

In brig Mauricio, from Curacoa—Mr. Livingston and daughter, Miss Lovell, Mr. Centre, Miss Centre, Mr. Linde.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 42 | Sun sets.... 7 22 | Moon rises.... 12 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 20 | Gov. Island.12 09 | Hell Gate.... 1 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Granite State, Hallet, Boston.

Ships Fidelia, Boeling, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Enterprise, McLane, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Wisconsin, Scott, Liverpool, W. T. Frost.

Bark Kepler, (Brem.,) Lankemann, Guantanamo, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Nahant, Street, Ponce, P. R., C. & E. J. Peters; Broadway, Atherton, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters; Boreas, (Br.,) Cronin, St. Pierre, Martinique, E. B. Small; Aria Owen, Wallace, Nuevitas, Peck & Church; Thomas Owen, Pettingill, Nuevitas, Owen & Carnegie; Imogen, Ayres, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Elizabeth, Nimble, Vera Cruz, P. Alexander & Son.

Schooners Sally Gay, Cross, New-London, Baker & Dayton; C. H. Hassel, Billard, Bradford, H. S. Rackett; [illegible]

[illegible] Bridgeport, [illegible]; Mary Doane, [illegible], Providence, [illegible].

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Atlantic, Eldridge, Port Royal, S. C., May 14, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Great Eastern, Paton, Milford Haven May 7, at 9 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Has experienced very heavy gales from westward nearly all the voyage. Fell in with several icebergs and large quantities of field ice. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 6 A. M. 17th.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, Md., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Lost two feet by being ashore in Hell Gate.

Steamship Plantagenet, (Br.,) Beard, Kingston, Jam., May 7, and Port-au-Prince 9th, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Walden & Booth.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garvett, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Energy, (of Boston,) Kelley, Manila Jan. 25, with sugar, hemp, &c., to order. May 11, no lat. or lon., boarded brig James Carey, hence for Laguayra, who kindly supplied us with provisions and papers.

Ship Argonaut, (of Boston,) Norton, Foo Chow Jan. 21, via Hong Kong, with teas, &c., to Gary & Co. No date, lat. 26 18 S., lon. 21 40 E., spoke bark Henry Miller, from Shanghai for London.

Bark Quickstep, (of Boston,) Peterson, Singapore Jan. 26, and Batavia Feb. 9, with teas, &c., to D. C. & W. B. Bacon. Feb. 28, lat. 24 26 S., lon. 78 24 E., experienced a cyclone, commencing E. S. E. and ending in N. N. W., the centre of which passed N. of us; laid to 10 hours. March 13, lat. 30 24 S., lon. 57 11 E., experienced a very severe cyclone, commencing E. N. E.; had a calm interval of one hour and again blew as violent as before from S. E., the centre of which passed S. of us; laid to under bare poles for 9 hours; from thence had fine weather around Cape of Good Hope. April 29, crossed the equator in lon. 29 30 W. April 24, lat. 7 10 N., lon. 40 11 W., was in co. with an unknown ship, showing a private signal, with two yellow stripes (horizontal) and blue in the centre.

Bark Lenox, (of Fall River,) Cole, Marseilles Feb. 19, passed Gibraltar March 23, with mdse. to master. Passed Gibraltar in co. with bark Isabel, of Warren, R. I., from Alicante for Hamburg. May 4, lat. 37 56, lon. 67 28, saw steamship Salvadore, hence, str. S. E.

Bark Brothers, Mariner, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co. May 6, off Havana, was boarded by U. S. ship Marion, on a cruise. Same time, saw U. S. bark Kossuth.

Bark Indian Belle, Tenney, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. 9th inst., off Carysfort Reef, spoke bark Gazelle, from Ship Island for Boston.

Bark Melbourne, (Hamb.,) Fesson, Foo Choo, Jan. 25, passed Angier Feb. 7, Cape Good Hope March 20, St. Helena April 1, teas, &c., to Olyphant & Co.

Bark Express, Sundbery, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to P. V. King & Co.

Bark Young America, Collins, Cardenas May 5, with sugar to Robert & Williams.

Bark Northwood, Hillert, Malaga 39 ds., and 36 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit and lead to Grund & Westervelt.

Brig Neptune, (Oldg.,) Dress, Buenos Ayres March 3, with hides and wool to Henninges & Gosling. May 10, lat. 31 41, lon. 69 56, passed a ship bound S., showing a white signal, red border, with black letter B. in it.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Fall River,) Winslow, Cienfuegos 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Brothers, for New-York, and brig Marine, for Boston. 6th inst., spoke U. S. brig Bainbridge, cruising, all well.

Brig New-York, (Ital.,) Starace, Palermo 70 ds., passed Gibraltar April 6, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa 10 ds., with hides, fustic, &c., to Dovale & Co.

Brig C. C. Billings, Tapley, Arecibo, P. R., May 1, sugar, &c., to T. H. Sanford.

Brig D. D. Castner, (of Waldoboro,) Hastings, Cardenas 16 days, sugar, &c., to Yates & Porterfield; been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds.

Brig Baleaz, (Mex.,) Batistia, Tampico 26 ds., with mdse. to King & Lavine. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Benj. Carver, (of Searsport,) Perry, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. E. Secor, (of New-Bedford,) Gage, Fort Pickens April 24, with sails and rigging from brigs Ecet and Elmer, lost on Santa Rosa Island.

Schr. Adele E. Barnes, (of New-Haven,) Bosworth, St. John, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schr. Templeton, (Br., of St. Andrew, N. B.,) Bernard, St. Domingo City April 27, mahogany, &c., to Bruce, Son & Co.

Schr. Trident, (of Thomaston,) Snow, Arquadilla, P. R., 4th inst., sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Maxson, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., ballast, to master.

Schr. W. C. Meracham, (three-masted,) Cole, Fort Pickens 21 ds., ballast to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. G. R. C., (Br., of Cornwallis,) Hamilton, Jacmel April 26, with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. A. B. Terry, (of New-Haven,) Pedrick, Matanzas 11 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Carrington, Port Royal 10 ds., in ballast to J. Smith.

Schr. Mary Porter, Frostby, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Charles Keen.

Schr. A. W. McLellan, (Br., of Halifax,) McLean, Curacoa 12 ds., with salt and hides to Jos. Foulke's Sons.

Schr. Selina, (Br.,) Burnon, St. Andrews, N. B., 6 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. M. Munson, Jr., (of Brookhaven,) Brewer, Baracoa—ds., with fruit to Thomas Gilmartin.

Schr. Anaconda, (Br.,) Moss, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

WIND—Sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 17—Arr. ships Harriet Erving, Telegraph; Mary, Amsterdam; barks Lebanon, Cadiz; Forest Belle, Palermo; brig Chimborazo, Cardenas; schr. Lacon, Baracoa. Below—Ship Catherine.

Miscellaneous.

PORT LEWIS, Mauritius, April 1—The bark Cheshire (previously reported) has been sold for $3,000—the cargo reshipped per Mercury, which vessel sailed on the 24th ult. A part of the cargo, say some 200 bags, was so badly damaged that it could not be reshipped, and they would not allow it to be landed here; it was therefore taken outside and thrown into the sea. The schr. James Lawrence, from New-York, arrived on the 16th ult. On the passage she lost head of foremast.

SCILLY, April 30.—The barkantine Hobart, Jordan, from Alexandria for Falmouth, with barley, while beating up into our Roads, in charge of a pilot, struck on a reef, and was shortly afterward run on shore near Samson; is full of water. The vessel will become a total wreck, and the whole of the cargo a total loss.—(Both by letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Anglo-Saxon—ship, from Boston for San Francisco, all well, exchanged signals with, April 17, lat. 3 19 S., lon. 31 30.

A. Smithers—Br. brig, hence for St. Domingo, 7 ds. out, May 2, lat. 30 6, lon. 67 15.

D. Jex—bark, hence, bound S., was seen, May 14, lat. 29 30, lon. 72 31.

Henry Buck—bark, from Matanzas for Cork, 9 ds. out, May 10, lat. 33 46, lon. 75 40.

James Miller—3-masted schr., from Shields for Shanghai, 67 ds. out, April 14, lat. 7 S., lon. 22 W.

J. Baker—ship, from Liverpool for Callao, exchanged signals with, April 17, lat. 2 11 S., lon. 27 9 W.

Kate Stewart—schr., hence, bound S., May 8, lat. 36 38, lon. 70.

M. Sewell—schr., from Turks Island for Bangor, May 15, lat. 35 40, lon. 74.

Paula—bark, hence for Cadiz, April 12, lat. 36 28, lon. 38 15.

S. Titus—Br. brig, of St. John, N. B., hence for Porto Rico, 4 ds. out, May 11, lat. 31 40, lon. 68 54.

Sarah H. Snow—bark, hence for Montevideo, April 21, lat. 2 10 S., lon. 29 W.

Udora—brig, steering S. W., was seen, May 8, lat. 39 58, lon. 70.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, no date, schrs. Emeline, Kelley, for New-York in 7 ds.; A. Baker, for do. in 14 ds.

At Port-au-Prince, May 6, brig Acton, for Boston, to sail 12th, the only Am. vessel.

At Curacoa, April 29, bark Venus, Atkinson, for New-York in a few ds.

At Curacoa, April 26, bark Venus, for New-York May 3.

[PER GREAT EASTERN.]

Arrived from New-York—Catharine, at Queenstown; Flamingo, at Sligo.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

AT POPULAR PRICES.

[illegible] DRESS SHIRTS,

on hand and made to order.

THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.

Latest London and Paris styles.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Highly recommended for Summer use.

THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.

At much less than regular prices.

[illegible] LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

Unrivaled in style and quality.

CALF PROMENADE GLOVES.

New and beautiful colors.

ENGLISH FLANNEL FANCY SHIRTS.

For the army, navy and traveling.

SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS,

A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, as well as every article usually kept in Furnishing Stores, will be found at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS,

No. 637 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, 19th, NEW-STYLE SILK MANTILLAS, ALSO, FINE LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS, PURCHASED AT AUCTION AT HALF COST OF IMPORTATION. At No. 301 Broadway, corner White-st.

CRAVATHAN WOOL VESTINGS.

Additions will be made to this POPULAR STYLE, IN WHITE GROUNDS, PLAIDED in MAUVE, PURPLE and BROWN, at very low prices.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,

Tailors,

No. 57 Walker-st.

R. H. MACY—

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

FINE LACE GOODS FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK.

REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, NEW STYLES, FOR $5 AND $6.

PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $4, $5, $10.

PUSHER LACE VEILS, FROM $1.

IMITATION VEILS, FROM 3s.

THREAD BORDERED VEILS, FROM $3.

THREAD VEILS, FROM $3 50.

POINT LACE COLLARS, FROM $2.

EVERY VARIETY WHITE AND BLACK SILK SLEEVE, BONNET AND CAPE LACES, PLAIN AND FIGURED

BARBES AND COIFFURES, REAL AND IMITATION.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—

CLOSING OUT STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.

WILL COMMENCE THIS WEEK TO REDUCE AND CLOSE OUT ALL OUR LADIES' AND MISSES' PLAIN AND FANCY STRAWS, BLOOMERS, FLATS, HAT QUEENS, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—

RIBBONS.

ALL OUR SPRING HAT RIBBONS ARE NOW BEING CLOSED AT A REDUCTION, HAVING PURCHASED EARLY IN THE SEASON, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES IN PLAIN RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS—ALL QUALITIES, AT LESS THAN PRESENT WHOLESALE PRICES, SINCE THE LAST ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF RIBBONS.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—

LADIES' AND MISSES' READY-MADE UNDER-LINEN IN STOCK AND MADE TO ORDER. FULL STOCK YANKEE NOTIONS. FULL STOCK FANS. FULL STOCK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—

LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES. ALWAYS A FULL STOCK SIZES AND COLORS. OUR CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES. 63 CENTS.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW-YORK PALE XXX ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The renowned jewels of MADAME RACHEL, consisting of:

1 diamond box, presented by the Emperor Napoleon III.;
1 diamond bracelet, presented by Queen Victoria;
1 diamond brooch, presented by Princess Mathilde;
1 silver dressing-case, presented by Prince Gortschakoff;
will be sold at a great sacrifice at the Brought House.

Call for a few days, until 3 P. M.

LIST OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED AT the Comptroller's Office, Saturday, May 17, 1862, for two-hundred and fifty thousand dollars County Courthouse Stock, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
Ward & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ward & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ward & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robert M. Bruce	[illegible]	[illegible]
T. S. Hillyer	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John J. Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
German Savings Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edward D. Sohrlet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chas. A. Welch, Trustee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ambrose K. Ely	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ambrose K. Ely	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ambrose K. Ely	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elias Green	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. & F. W. Meyer	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. & F. W. Meyer	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. H. Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas Tileston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas Tileston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robert Jaffray	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total amount of bids received $[illegible].

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 21 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house contains all the modern improvements. Rent low. Inquire next door, No. 23, or of S. N. HARRIS, No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

F. DERBY & CO.,

TAILORS,

Will open on WEDNESDAY, May 21,

New styles in CRAPE DRILLINGS, Crape Woolen Trouserings, plaided, 2½ by 2 inches.

No. 57 Walker-st.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being without exception the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

NOTICE.—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 5s. per yard; also to our stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.

In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.

Observe— W. JACKSON,

Importer of Mourning Goods,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

Solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to her exclusive and elegant styles of Paris

CLOAKS, MANTLES, SCARFS AND SACQUES, comprising a full variety of all the latest and most select novelties, with a large assortment of very choice garments, manufactured expressly for City trade.

NO. 1,163 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

R. H. MACY—

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES NOW OPENING.

EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS FROM 12s. TO $5 A PAIR.

6-4 EMBROIDERED CURTAIN LACES FROM 2s.

FULL LINE VESTIBULE LACES.

EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS.

NOTTINGHAM LACES AND LACE CURTAINS.

FIG'D AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS.

WHITE GOODS, &c.

VERY LOW.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FOR 12 1-2 CENTS.—Ladies going to the country should supply themselves before the advance. Needles, canvas patterns, &c. Saxony yarns, all colors. N. B.—New French invisible nets and trimming ribbons, cheap. ELGER'S, Nos. 309 and 821 Broadway, near 12th-st.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—300 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 200 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—5c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, &c. Also, Alexandre's and Courvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 309 and 821 Broadway, near 12th-st.